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VOL. II. No. 408. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlazek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Angelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forst, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Suggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore," "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita," "Rigoletto," "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice" which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the last season.

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Last week of Herr NICOLO DEULIN and his talented Family. Last Four Nights of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian. On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 22, Will be performed Boucicault's Drama, compressed into Two Acts, of THE WILLOW COPSE.

Sir Richard Vaughan - Mr. G. Vincent. Luke Fielding - Mr. H. Webb. Augustus - Mr. Widdicombe. Rose Fielding - Miss A. Parker.

GROTESQUE GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the Deulin Family. To be followed by the laughable Farce, entitled THE DANCING DOG, or BRUTUS THE SECOND. Brutus Hairbrain - Mr. H. Widdicombe. To be followed by the laughable Farce (written expressly for Mr. H. Widdicombe) entitled THE TWO POLTS. To conclude with the grand Fairy Romance, with New Scenery, entitled PETER WILKINS, OR THE FLYING INDIANS. Peter Wilkins - Miss Annie Parker. John Adams - Mr. H. Vivash. Nicodemus Crowquill - Mr. S. Artaud.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 22nd, the performances will be of a highly varied and attractive character, being for the Benefit of the Lessee, Mr. T. KIRBY, commencing with the amusing Marionettes; the astounding performance of the Jameson Family, the Rocky Mountain wonders. Mr. F. MacCABE the Protean Mimic, in his mirth-stirring personations. "The City of Dublin Bell-ringers," concluding with a magnificent display of Fireworks, and extraordinary instantaneous Illumination of the Grounds. Gardens Open at Six. Admission, 1s.; Reserve and Gallery, 6d. extra.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. BLONDIN, Who crossed the Falls of Niagara on a single rope, is engaged, and will appear on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, and take his Terrific Walk across the Grounds on the Rope, at an elevation of Fifty Feet, surrounded with a display of Fire Works.

KINGSTOWN.—ATHLETIC GAMES.—In consequence of the still unpropitious state of the weather these games will not take place until FRIDAY NEXT, August 24th. Commencing at half-past 3 o'clock precisely, and finishing the Athletic Games about 6 o'clock. Pass checks will afterwards be issued to parties wishing to see Duvalli's terrific ascent at half-past 8 o'clock, and the Fireworks. Admission, 1s., after 7 o'clock 6d; children half price. Further Entries can be made to Mr. J. LEVETT, College Hotel, College-street, Dublin. A Band will attend.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games on MONDAY Next, August 27, 1860, given by the Champion Competition Committee for the Benefit of Mr. JOHN LEVETT, Manager of these Games. Gentlemen only allowed to compete. On this occasion most of the Gentlemen, including all the champions who gave such general satisfaction at the Champion Competition, will again compete, and the public can depend on seeing such a trial of skill and strength as is seldom, if ever, witnessed. Gates Open at Half-past Two, Sports commence at Three precisely, and conclude at Half-past Six o'clock. A Military Band will attend. Admission—Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d.

N.B.—The Grounds will be properly divided, and anyone forcing themselves from the Back Grounds into the reserved parts will be immediately expelled from the Gardens.

Programme of Competitions for Men—Flat Races, 100 yards, 440 yards, Half-mile, and 3 Miles Race for a Silver Cup; Hurdle Race 400 yards; Vaulting with the Hands and Pole, High Leap, Standing Leap, and Running Jump. For Lads under 16, 300 yards, and Half-mile Flat Races, 400 yards, Hurdle Race, and Vaulting with the hands. For Lads under 12, 200 yards Flat Race. Entrance to compete—Three Mile Cup Race, 5s.; other competitions for which Silver Medals will be given, 2s each; Lads, 1s. Entries to be made to Mr. J. Levett, College Hotel, College-street. Entries close on Saturday, August 25th.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH. The celebrated ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN (Professional Cricketers), against TWENTY-TWO of IRELAND will be played on the LEINSTER CRICKET GROUND, UPPER RATHMINES, On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 3rd, 4th, and 5th SEPTEMBER, under the especial Patronage of His EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT, who has kindly signified his intention of being present, and General Sir George Browne, K.C.B.; Colonel Brownrigg, C.B.; Colonel Wetherall, C.B.; Col. Lake, C.B.; Col. Wardlaw, and Officers 1st Royal Dragoons; H. Bruen, Esq., M.P.; H. Rochfort, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Brewster, and Officers of 76th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Whitmore; J. Coddrington, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Gambier, C.B., and Officers of the Royal Artillery; Col. Mylius.

MILITARY BANDS WILL ATTEND EACH DAY.

Marquees, refreshments, and every accommodation will be provided for the company.

The match will commence each day at 11 o'clock. Admission 1s; children half price. Tickets available for three days 2s 6d, which may be had from Mr. J. Lawrence, 39, Grafton-street; Messrs. E. Lawrence and Co., 7, Upper Sackville-street; Mr. Thompson, 48, Dame-street; Mr. Haslam, 91, Rathmines-road; Mr. Sherlock, 27, South Richmond-street, Portobello; and at Roberts and Co., 20, South Richmond-street, Portobello.

Mr. C. LAWRENCE begs further to announce that at the conclusion of the Match on Wednesday, there will be a grand Competition of Athletic Games and Foot Races, for Cricketers, of which the following is the Programme:—

1—Running High Leap; Prize—A Cane-handled Bat.
2—Standing High Leap; Prize—A Bat.
3—Vaulting with the hands; Prize—A Bat.
4—Juvenile Race 250 yards, for youths under 16; Prize—A Bat.
5—Flat Race of 150 yards; Prize—A Cane-handled Bat.
6—Hurdle Race of 150 yards; Prize—A Cane-handled Bat, and pair of batting gloves.
7—Hurdle Race of 500 yards; 1st Prize—A Bat, a pair of Pads, and a pair of batting gloves; 2nd Prize—A Bat.
8—Flat Race of two miles, Two Prizes; 1st Prize—A Box containing full Cricket outfit—viz., Two Bats, a pair of Pads and Gloves, a set of Wickets and a Ball; 2nd Prize—A Bat and a Ball.
9—Throwing the Cricket Ball; Prize—A Bat.

The above list is open to all Gentlemen who have been entered for the Champion games of 1860. Any of the Dublin University Foot Races, the Mountjoy Foot Race, and the Dublin Foot Race, to all officers of the Army, Navy, or Militia, and to all the members of any recognised Irish Cricket Club.

Entries for the above will be taken by letters up to SATURDAY Evening, SEPTEMBER 1st.

Address to Racing Committee, care of Mr. LAWRENCE, 11, Conyngham-road, Dublin. Gentlemen to state the Races or Games they will enter for, and name their colours on entrance.

Entrance for the Juvenile Race, 1s; for the Two Mile Race, 4s; and for each of the others, Half-a-Crown.

N.B.—Members of the All England Eleven will be permitted to enter for any of the above at the post.

To conclude with a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, For which see Programmes, supplied by Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, 39, Grafton-street.

KINGSTOWN.—MR. GASKIN'S SELECT ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASSES. VOCAL MUSIC, ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE; SIGHT SINGING; PSALMODY IN PARTS. Mr. GASKIN's Class (Ladies), This day (WEDNESDAY), at half-past Two o'clock.

Parents and Guardians, Clergymen, and others interested in the advancement of Choral Harmony and Congregational Singing, hear what the highest authority in England on Musical matters says in reference to an early Musical Education.

Hear the truthful opinions of a "RUSKIN" in Musical Literature, who has devoted his genius in exposing the fallacies of "Local Teachers" and would-be exclusive patrons of the "Divine Art":—"Another not less prejudicial difficulty which presents itself is the defective Musical Education which young ladies have previously received in the tedious and melancholy study of the piano; instead of learning the poetical part of music and its bearings, the pupils in general pass year after year in the drudgery of seeking mechanical perfection, hardly even acquiring the exterior form, and never looking below the surface for a thought or the correction of ideas. If, in learning music, it is not the object to learn its meaning, to understand and enjoy the deeper sense hidden under the beauty of the form, it is scarcely worth the trouble, and certainly deserves, not as a mere pastime, the sacrifice of so much labour and so many of the most interesting moments and best years of life. Singing is the foundation of all Musical Education, and ought to precede the study of any instrument. In Singing Classes, the Pupils learn to read at sight, and are made acquainted with the general elements of the art, before their attention is called to the mechanical part of it. Thus prepared, they appreciate and enjoy the study of an instrument, instead of finding it, as is usually the case, tedious and interminable. Years of pianoforte instruction may be spared in following this more rational plan, universally recognised and adopted in Germany with such practical advantage."

Mr. GASKIN's Class (Gentlemen) This Evening at Half-past Eight o'clock.

, It is impossible to be either a good speaker, effective preacher, or a pleasing orator, unless the ear is musically disciplined; consequently, every aspirant to the Bar, Pulpit, or Senate House, should practise, at least, a few months vocalisation, with the determined purpose of impressing the musical gradation of "Nature's scale" on his mind, in order that he may the more especially apply it to the improvement of his articulation.

N.B.—Mr. GASKIN's New Song, Duet, and Chorus, may be had of all Music Sellers.

Mr. GASKIN's New Work, on the "History, Theory, and Practice of Vocal Music, &c.," will be published in September.

Concert-rooms, Sussex-place, August 21st, 1860.

JULLIEN FESTIVAL. At the ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th, and TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, AUGUST 28th. For the Benefit of MADAME JULLIEN. Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, Who has graciously signified his intention of honouring the Concert on the 27th with his presence. On which occasion the entire Orchestra will consist of the members of the late MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S BAND. Conducted by the PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN. Vocalist—MISS POOLE. The Programme will include M. Jullien's celebrated "Irish Quadrilles," "Warsaw Varsoviana," English Quadrilles," "Assault Galop," and (for the first time) "Jullien's Last Waltz." ALSO, THE CELEBRATED CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS will appear. The entire Suite of Rooms will be thrown open. Prices—Gallery and Front Seats, 3s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d; Evening Concert doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Morning Concert doors open at 1, to commence at 2. Tickets to be had of Messrs Pigott, Bussell, Moses, Bray, Shade, Booles, and Windsor, Musicsellers.

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION, IN THE ROTUNDO GARDENS, on FRIDAY Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, will be held the JUVENILE FETE, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society, on which occasion addresses will be given by the Rev. J. B. Smyth, of Belfast, Mr. B. Benson, a coloured gentleman from the United States, and Mr. Jonathan Revell, the popular Band of Hope Missionary, who will also sing several melodies with the concertina. By the kind permission of Colonel Mylius the Band of the Royal Hibernian School will attend. Balloons will ascend; footballs provided, &c., for the young people. Band of Music will attend. Admission to the Gardens, 6d.; children, 1d.

THURSDAY EVENING. At 8 o'clock, a Public Meeting in the Metropolitan Hall, when Orations will be delivered, and Selections from Gough, by Rev. J. B. SMYTH. Admission Free; Reserved Seats, 4d. (By order) ROBERT HUNT, Secretary.

SANDYMOUNT FOOT RACES. Open only to Gentlemen approved of by the Committee, commencing at 3 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 28th. 100 yards Flat Race, for lads under 11 years; 200 do. for lads under 16 years; 100 yards, 200 yards, 400 yards, 600 yards, and half a mile, for gentlemen. 1,000 yards to all at the post. All entries must be made to Mr. Thomas Kirby, 15, Sackville-street, on or before 12 o'clock on Monday, 27th August. Two prizes will be given on each of the above races. A Military Band will be in attendance. Grand display of Fire Works, under the superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

CRICKET.—Tenders will be received by Mr. C. LAWRENCE, 11, Conyngham-road, for the supplying of Refreshments at the great All England Eleven Cricket Match, to come off on the Leinster Cricket Ground, Upper Rathmines-road, on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of September. Parties desirous of supplying same, will address as above.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in connection with the Established Church.—Wanted, a Gentleman to act as Assistant Secretary and Librarian, who can devote the whole of his time to the objects and operations of this Association. The salary, in the event of apartments being provided, will be £120 a year; without apartments, £150. Application by letter, with copies of testimonials, to be made to the Honorary Secretaries of the Association, on or before September 1st, at St. Thomas' Church.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—LOST, between Enniskerry and Rathmines, on SATURDAY, the 18th, a SMALL CARPET-BAG, containing a Lady's Boots, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, &c. Whoever will bring the same to the Constabulary Barracks, Enniskerry, or to 11, Temple-lane, Dublin, will be paid the above reward.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES. To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1160. FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.

STEWARDS. The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P. Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S. George W Lloyd, Esq. Richard Cliffe, Esq. Captain Hamilton.

FIRST RACE. The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.

SECOND RACE. The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.

THIRD RACE. Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPT., 1860. FIRST RACE. The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.

SECOND RACE. The Selling Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed 7lbs if for £30 14lbs, and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.

THIRD RACE. Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the acing fund.

CONDITIONS. Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any Jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.

An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.

R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge. Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET. An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.

The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.

Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.

Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d. Contributions since received:—

Per Miss Margaret Duffy:—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; — Jager, Esq, 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackie, Esq, 66, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Blythe, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs Miley, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Flanagan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Sundries, 2s 6d; Mr. Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small Sums, £1 15s 6d; Lady Fitzsimon, 10s; Dr Law, 5s; Anonymous, 5s; A Lady, 5s; Do, 2s 6d; Mr Cavanagh, 2s 6d; Mr Supple, 2s 6d; Small sums, 3s 1d.

Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; S H B, 1s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, M D, 25, Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Roberts, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, 22, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mrs Torrens, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s.; A H, 5s; R B, 1s; Rev M D Pater, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq., 5s; P K E, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Richmond, Viceregal Lodge, 2s; E P, Fitzwilliam-square, 5s; "Mechanic," postage stamps, 1s; Rev. John Finlayson, 60, Lower Baggot-street, 10s; Mrs English, 10s; John Drew Atkin, Esq, £1; G P O (per post), £2; Miss White, 56, Fitzwilliam-square, £1.

Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq, M D, 10s; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage stamps), 2s 6d; Mrs Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs. Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr. James Perry, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (Builder), Kevin-street, 10s; W C, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street, 10s; a Lady, per Mrs Broderick, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 10s; Mrs McEvoy Herbert-street, £1; Thos. W. Bond, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s; Mr J Lawler, Cuffe-street, 2s 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; John Ripton, Esq, 21, Upper Merrion-street, 10s; Mrs Gordon, 10s; Mr W Burke, 93, Middle Abbey-street, £1.

Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per ditto, 2s 6d; Mr Aldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, & Co, £2; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lennon, £1; Mrs. King, Aberystwith (Wales), £2; Mr. Wm. Hughes (builder), Talbot-street, 10s.

Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Courtney, £2; F G Bellett, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Smith, 48, Eccles-street, 5s; Laura, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 58, Wellington-road, 10s; per Joseph T Potts, Esq, from ——, £1; J S, £1; Mr Montgomery, 2s 6d; Mrs Belsan, 1s; Lady Coghill, 5s; Edward Fox, Esq, 10s; a Lady, 3s; Mrs Huband, 5s; a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £2; H E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Lyons, 2s 6d; Sir William Kellett, £1; Henry West, Esq, £1; H. Courtney, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, £1; William Le Fanu, Esq, £1; D H, 5s; P D Jeffers, Esq., Fitzwilliam-square, £1.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE. OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Crampton.

Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; R TWEEDY, Esq, MD.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P; Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, H J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P; ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P; Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, Hon. Secs.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.

There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st.; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge, or by the Secretary, the Rev W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION, PARLIAMENTARY REVISION. The Committee having discovered that Notices of Objection have been UNSCRUPULOUSLY and SYSTEMATICALLY served on Conservative FREEMEN, RATED OCCUPIERS, LEASEHOLDERS and FREEHOLDERS, request that all those who have received such objections will CAREFULLY PRESERVE and bring or send them to 28, College-green, as soon as convenient, where the necessary steps will be taken to protect their rights, and secure to them the privilege of the Parliamentary Franchise.—(By order) T. R. ATKINSON, Assistant Sec. August 10, 1860.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE. The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.

Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 154 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.

A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.

Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves:—

"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,

"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.

"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."

The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—

"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."

The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund", for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.

Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., J H. MONAHAN, Clk., Honorary Secs.

Contributions already received:—

	£	s	d
Lady Griffin	5	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Henry Kirke White, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Singleton	5	0	0
Mrs. George Rotheram	5	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.	5	0	0
George Casey, Esq.	5	0	0
Major-General Porter	5	0	0
The Baron De Robeck	5	0	0
C. C.	2	0	0
A Gentleman	2	0	0
General Hall	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan	2	0	0
C. Gausson, Esq.	2	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.	2	0	0
K—	2	0	0
A. B.	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West	2	0	0
H. C.	2	0	0
Rev. St. George French	2	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.	1	5	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. West	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.	1	0	0
Charles Wigan, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. E. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer	1	0	0
John C. Hill, Esq.	1	0	0
A Protestant	1	0	0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. B—	1	0	0
A Friend, &c.	1	0	0
James F. Wright, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long	1	0	0
Dr. M'Clintock	1	0	0
Mrs. Major Greene	1	0	0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages	1	0	0
Lady Crofton	1	0	0
A Friend	0	10	0
A few Friends at the Meeting	0	10	0
Stamps (Belfast)	0	10	0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock	0	10	0
Mrs H K Courtney	0	5	0
Captain A. Graves	0	5	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	3	0
Anonymous, Bangor	0	2	6
AK	0	2	6
A Friend	0	2	6
A H.	0	1	0

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MULLINGAR AUGUST FAIR. On WEDNESDAY, 29th August, a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock (morning), calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12, a.m.	Fernslock	6.7, a.m.
Clonsilla	5.20, "	Enfield	6.22, "
Lucan	5.25, "	Moyvally	6.30, "
Leixlip	5.34, "	Hill of Down	6.42, "
Maynooth	5.47, "	Killucan	7.5 "
Kilcock	5.58, "		

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7.30 o'clock, morning. This Train will return from Mullingar at half-past two (calling at intermediate stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about 5 o'clock afternoon. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, August 10, 1860.

ALTERATION IN SAILING. STEAM TO LONDON, calling at Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, and Portsmouth. The Steamship FOYLE is intended to sail from 46, North Wall, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of AUGUST, at 4 o'clock Afternoon. For particulars, apply at CAROLIN & EGAN'S, No. 20, EDEN-QUAY, or at the British and Irish Steam Packet Company's Office, No. 46, NORTH WALL, Dublin. W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

Sermons.

ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL DAILY MALE AND FEMALE AND INFANT SCHOOLS. On SUNDAY NEXT, AUGUST 26, 1860, the ANNUAL SERMON, in aid of the Funds of the above Schools, will be preached (God willing) in the Chapel of Steevens' Hospital (temporary Church of St. James), by the REV. W. A. NEVILLE, Chaplain of the Hibernian School.

The Public are respectfully informed that in these Schools, situated in the midst of a very poor population, One Hundred and Seventy-six children are carefully educated.

The Governors of these Schools have to contend against many difficulties in the gradual decrease of the wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the Parish causes diminished resources, while, at the same time, the Schools manifest increased efficiency and usefulness.

Under these circumstances the Governors appeal with confidence to the Christian public, and they hope for liberal contributions to sustain these useful and interesting institutions, by which a Scriptural Education is given to so many children.

Benefactions from those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Rev. Thomas Kingston, Ashfield, Harold's-cross; Vicar; Rev. W. A. Neville, Phoenix Park; Rev. S. M. Moore, and Rev. Thomas Mills, Curates; D. C. La Touche, Esq., and Co., Bankers; Richard Manders, Esq., James'-st.; Surgeon Cusack, Merrion-square, John Ord, Esq., Cork-street; W. Madden, Esq., M.D., Blackhall-street; and by Samuel Shelley, Esq., Islandbridge, and W. O. Wake, Esq., Mount-brown, James'-street, Churchwardens.

Education.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES. Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 24, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

SELECT MORNING CLASSES are being formed, at 16 and 17, PRINCE EDWARD TERRACE, BLACKROCK, for the Instruction of Young Ladies in the following branches of Education:—

French	M. Dufios.
German	Dr. Schulthels.
Drawing and Painting, from Models and Copies	Mr. G. Sharp, A.R.H.A.
Class Singing	Mr. J. Hill.

LECTURES. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Dr. Lover, M.D. Theory and Practice of Music—Dr. Smith, Mus. D. Information respecting terms and hours can be obtained on application to the Misses Leighman.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD. PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D. FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., Sch. T.C.D. Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D. Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon. Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D. French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University. Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD. Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c. The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood. Business will be resumed on the 8th of August.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION-AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN. RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST. H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention. The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations. Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History. The Playground is large. Day Pupils also received. Unexceptionable references given and required.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Bœhm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate.—Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

ENGLISH, MERCANTILE, AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, 4, KILDARE-PLACE KILDARE-STREET. Mr. BELL, Professor of Elocution and English Literature, author of "The Theory of Elocution," "The Modern Speaker," &c. &c., begs to state that the business of this Establishment was resumed on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15. Elementary Classes in English, French, and Latin, will be immediately commenced.

LIST OF TEACHERS, 1860.

The English Course	Mr. Bell, Mr. Galvan, Mr. Brandon, and Assistants.
The Mercantile Course	Mr. M'Gowan, and Assistants.
The Classical and Science Course	Mr. Galvan, A.B., Ex-Schol. T.C.D.
Natural Philosophy	Dr. Lever.
Music, Singing, &c.	Mrs. Levey, and Mr. Ledger.
Dancing, Exercises, &c.	Mr. Garrois.
French Language and Literature	Monsieur Duplos.
Italian ditto	Signor Marani.
German ditto	Dr. Schultheis.
Drawing (Landscape and Engineering)	Mr. Englehart.

, Scriptural and Catechetical lectures are kindly delivered each week by the Rector of the Parish. Separate Religious instruction is provided for those pupils who do not attend the Church of England.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. Mr. STEVENSON, in thanking the Public and his numerous Friends for the kind and liberal support for the two last and former years, begs to inform them he still continues teaching Writing on his New and Improved Principles, in a few Short and Pleasing Lessons; also, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Shorthand. Private apartments for Ladies. 69, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the Terms for Boarders and Day Pupils, by the Month, Year or Quarter; also the Names and Addresses, in full, of more than 400 Candidates successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services, for direct Artillery appointments in India, direct Indian Cadetships, admission to the Royal Engineers and Artillery, direct Commissions in her Majesty's Army, admission to Woolwich, Addiscombe, and Sandhurst, *and to almost all the Irish Constabulary Cadetships*.—WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, Dublin.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. In the matter of the Estate of Sir Henry John Browning, Administrator de bonis non of Robert Shearman, deceased, Owner; Ex parte John Bridges and Anne Worthington, Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, at Twelve o'clock, the following Lands, as specified in the printed Rental and particulars in this matter, viz.:—the Lands of DAMMA LOWER, situate in the barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny, held under lease for three lives and 41 years, from the death of the survivor, which took place in June, 1855, comprising 588a. 1r. 32p., statute measure, and producing a Profit rent of £110 9s. 15d. Dated this 19th day of July, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS. The Lands of Damma Lower, containing 363a. 3r. 0p. plantation, equivalent to 588a. 1r. 32p., statute measure, are situate in the Parish of Ballycallan, Barony of Cranagh, and County of Kilkenny, about three miles West of the City of Kilkenny, on the road leading thence to Kilmanagh. The lands are respectably tenanted; the soil sound, producing good crops of Wheat and Oats, and admirably suited to the growth of Green Crops. The proximity of this Estate to Kilkenny, from which town there is direct Railway communication with the ports of Dublin and Waterford, and also with the South of Ireland, renders it a highly valuable and desirable investment.

Proposals for sale will be received up to the 2nd day of November, 1860, by the solicitors having the carriage of the proceedings, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval.

For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin; or to Sir MATTHEW BARRINGTON, Bart., SON & JEFFERS, Solicitors for the Owner, 10, Ely-place, Dublin; Messrs. BRIDGES & SON, Solicitors, Red Lion-square, London, W.C.; or to Messrs. GALLOWAY & CONNOR, Solicitors, having the carriage of the sale, 35, North Cumberland-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY. ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS. Cause Petition, under "the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850," sec. 15. In the matter of John Busteed, Petitioner; Elizabeth Morris, Elizabeth Kerrin, Elizabeth Kerrin, jun., and Catherine, Respondents.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors or Pecuniary Legatees of Catherine Collis, late of Tralee, in the county of Kerry, spinster, deceased, on or before the 1st day of October next, to furnish in writing to John Busteed, Esq., the Petitioner in this matter, or to Messrs. Delmege and Ferguson, his solicitors, particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said creditors shall receive due notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance. I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold estate of the said Catherine Collis, to file same at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the 1st day of October next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved, according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857. Dated this 4th day of August, 1860. EDWARD LITTON, Master in Chancery. DELMEGE and FURGUSON, Solicitors for the Petitioner, No. 6, Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY. ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS. Cause Petition, under "the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850," section 15. In the matter of John Busteed, Petitioner; Elizabeth Morris, Respondent.

I HEREBY REQUIRE all persons claiming to be Creditors or Pecuniary Legatees of William Collis, formerly of Kent Lodge, in the county of Kerry, Major in the 12th Royal Veteran Battalion, deceased, on or before the first day of October next, to furnish in writing to John Busteed, Esq., the petitioner in this matter, or to Messrs. Delmege and Ferguson, his solicitors, particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said creditors shall receive due notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance. I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold estate of the said William Collis, to file same, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the first day of October next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved, according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857. Dated this 4th day of August, 1860. EDWARD LITTON, Master in Chancery. DELMEGE and FERGUSON, Solicitors for the Petitioner, 6, Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

WILTON-PLACE, NEAR FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE.—TO BE LET, at a yearly rent, without fine, or sold subject to the low ground rent of £15 per annum, one of the very elegant modern Houses in this cheerful locality, suitable for the residence of a family of fortune. It consists of four lofty and handsome reception-rooms, five airy bedchambers, dressingrooms, water closets, lightsome basement, with all requisite conveniences, kitchen with range, and ample supply of water, and good rear with stabling and coachhouse.—For terms and tickets of admission, apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

Auctions.

Usher's-Island—Select Sale of Excellent Household Furniture, handsome Secretary and Book Case, the Pedestals lined with green baize for Plate; a few modern Paintings and Engravings, large Chimney Glasses, Gasaliers, Eight-day Hall Clock, with Gong; Chamber and Bracket ditto; also several volumes of neatly bound Books, including the Encyclopædia, Chambers' Papers for the People, Miss Edgeworth's Works, Blackwood's Magazine, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of AUGUST, 1860, at No. 9, USHER'S-ISLAND, the entire excellent and modern Household Furniture, comprising two sets of parlour chairs and lounger in haircloth; dinner tables, neat pedestal sideboard, secretary and bookcase, tea store; several suits of damask moreen window curtains and draperies; Brussels tapestry and Kidderminster carpets, hearth rugs, fenders and fire-irons; excellent chimney glasses; two and three-light gasaliers in bronze and ormolu; six fashionable rosewood cabriole drawingroom chairs, lounger, and two easy chairs, all covered in ponceau damask to match; rosewood sofa table; mahogany loo, card, and work tables; marbletop and cheffonier pier cabinets; eight-day gong clock; mahogany hat and umbrella stand, hall lantern, oilcloth, stair carpeting and rods, &c.; mahogany and polished birch, Albert, French, and elliptic bedsteads, with damask curtains, prime feather beds, bolsters and pillows; mahogany wardrobes and drawers; toilet tables and glasses, washstands and ware, commodes, japanned chairs, presses, bedroom carpets, and a few lots of china, glass, culinary utensils, &c.—Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock; the Drawingroom Furniture at Two.

CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer, 6, Upper Ormond-quay.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. AUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Commissioners of Public Works, on the 31st day of August, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, the Building Materials of the following Premises in Old Church-street and Pill-lane.—

OLD CHURCH-STREET.

Lot No. 1	Nos. 8, 9, 10.
" 2	" 11.
" 3	" 12, 13.
" 4	" 14, 15.
" 5	" 16.

PILL-LANE.

Lot No. 6	Nos. 49, 50, 51.

Also, a large quantity of old Joists, Flooring Boards, Window Sashes, &c. Conditions of sale to be had on application at the Auction Rooms, or at the Office of Public Works, Custom House. (By order) ARTHUR JONES and SON, Auctioneers, 135, Stephen's-green, West, 16th August, 1860.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency of the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established 1820. The Premiums, even with those advantages, are still as moderate as those charged by other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. Application to BENTLEY AND SON, Sole Agents for Dublin, And Chief Agents for Ireland, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN. Mr. BROWN, 332, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers. Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Phaetons, Pilentums, Open and Close Cars, Britskas, Dog Carts, Mail Phaetons, &c. &c. &c.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000. FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS. To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET. LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor. MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street. SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square. DISTRICT AGENTS: Rathgar—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. Kingstown—Mr. Talbot Coall, Desborough Buildings. Dalkey—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. Dublin—Messrs. Cotton and Lovey, Bridge-street. Bray—Mr. James Hill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns. N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament; 5 Will. IV., Sess. 1835. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 5, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 5, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 9, Laurence Pountney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone-square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Cannon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons. STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 10, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street. BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City. PHYSICIAN. F. M. ROGERS, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 16, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square. SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN. DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin. WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

Publications.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—

SINGLE COPY. Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d

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Yearly	6s 6d	Yearly	10s 0d
Half-Yearly	3s 6d	Half-Yearly	5s 0d
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IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the stomach, and in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's Invaluable Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. The ingredients used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the remedy, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic treatment is to the present practice of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited, would communicate the result to them, in order that the Public may know the value of the present movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS

Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

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Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

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MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.

They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.

They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.

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The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,

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☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

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Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.

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MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The comparative fineness of the weather caused a favourable reaction in the English Funds to-day of about one-quarter per cent. Our Funds opened with a similar advance, but owing to want of support, prices gave way, and the improvement over yesterday's rates was only about one-eighth.

In Joint Stock Banks the transactions were in Bank of Ireland Stock, which produced last value, and in Royals, which were done at a reduction of three-quarters per share, as might have been expected from our report of yesterday; Hibernians were still in request, and Nationals on sale, at previous quotations in both cases.

There were not any negociations effected in Steampacket Securities, the nominal quotations being as follows:—Atlantics, £5¼ to £5½; Dublin and Glasgows, £50 to £50½; and Dundalk Steam, £10⅛ ⅛ to £10½; British and Irish were offering at last price, and there were buyers of City of Dublin and Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building Shares.

In Mines, Connorrees realised last value (20s.), and appeared steady; an advance of one-eighth was marked in General Mines, and there was a recovery of one-quarter in Mining Company of Ireland.

Alliance Gas realised last quotations, and Patriotics made an improvement of one-quarter; probably in sympathy with the recent considerable advance in our other local Assurance Associations.

The Railway Market continued inactive. Cork and Passage changed hands at the previous rate, at which a few shares remained unsold. There was a fractional advance in Dublin and Wexfords which appeared to be fully established. Midlands of both denominations were exchanged; the £50 Shares declining, and the Halves advancing to the extent of one-sixteenth in each case. Newry and Rostrevors advanced to £7, in consequence of the improved prospects of the Company, as set forth in their report, just issued. Belfast and Northern Counties, Cork and Bandons, Dublin and Droghedas, and Great Southern Stock, were on sale. Dublin and Kingstown Stock, and Waterford and Limericks, were in request.

The only dealing in Preference Securities was that in the 5 per cent. Dundalk and Enniskillens, of the class A, which gave way one-eighth on yesterday's advance—a few shares remaining on hands. Great Southern Stock was on sale at an enhanced rate. The other Preference Shares were unchanged in value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—August 21.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ..	92⅝ ¾
Ditto account, 12th September ..	92⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock ..	92½ ⅝
Ditto for account, 12th September ..	92½ ⅝
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland ..	237
Royal Bank ..	27¾
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) ..	5¼
Do. paid in full ..	6¼
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited) ..	20s
Mining Company of Ireland, ..	13
MISCELANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas ..	9⅝ ¾
Patriotic Insurance ..	6¾ ⅞
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage account ..	11
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford account ..	5⅞
Great Southern and Western ..	12
Midland Great Western ..	54½ ⅝
Do. Half Shares ..	27⅜
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Cork and Bandon, 5 per cent. perpetual ..	6⅞
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual ..	13⅛
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual ..	10⅞
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual ..	111½
Londonderry and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A ..	12⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	—	92⅝ ¾	92⅞	92½	92⅝	—
Ditto for Account	92½ ⅝	92⅞				
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½ ½	92½ ⅝	92¼ ⅜	92⅜ ½	92½ ⅝	92½ ⅝
Ditto for Account	—	92⅝ ½	92½	92⅜	92⅝	92⅝ ⅝
Bank Stock	—					

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—August 21.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	92⅞ 3
Account, ..	93⅛
New Threes, ..	93½ ⅝
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	93 2⅞
Account, ..	93
New Threes, ..	93⅜ ½
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	93⅛
Account, ..	92⅞
New Threes, ..	93½ ⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	92⅞
Account, ..	93⅛
New Threes, ..	93⅜ ½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	92⅞ 3
Account, ..	92⅞ 3
New Threes, ..	93⅜ ½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 6 prem..; Eastern Counties 54½; Leeds Northern, 53½; Grand Trunks, 31½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ; 106½ ⅝; London and North Western, 102⅝; Midland Stock, 125⅜ ⅝; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42⅞ 3½; Bank Stock, 230½; Caledonian, 94⅜ ½; Turkish (old), 73⅞; Great Western, 72⅞; Mexican, 21½; North British, 64⅞; York and North Midland, 81⅝; Great Northern 117½; Great Northern A, 117½; South Eastern, 89⅜ ⅞; Account, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 71⅞ 2; London and South Western, 92½.

Consols opened rather firmer at 92⅞ to 3, and have continued steady at that price all morning. Shares very inactive, but firm, and prices generally have improved. Canadians slightly easier.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Aug. 21.

Amberg, Notting, &c., 6½ 7; Caledonians, 94 to ½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 54 ⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80 to 1; Great Northern, 117½ 18; Great Western, 72½ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12⅞ ⅞; Grand Trunks, 7⅛ ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 108½ ⅞; London and North Western, 102½ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 53½ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, Lincolnshire, 42⅞ 3½; Midland, 125½ ⅞; North British, 64½ ⅞; South Eastern, 88⅞ 9; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96⅞ 7½; York North Midland, 81½ ⅞.

Consols opened firm at 93 to ⅛; advanced from 93⅛ to 93⅛, and closed steady at 93 1-16. There has been very little business doing; shares have been inactive to-day, opened firm, and advanced a little in price but were not maintained, closing about the same as they opened.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day are firmer in consequence of an improvement in the weather. Consols exhibit an advance of ⅛ per cent. Little business is going forward. Railway Share markets likewise were stronger, but the upward tendency is restrained by the inactivity of business.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, AUGUST 21, 3-30 P.M.—A marked improvement was apparent in the Bourse to-day. Rentes closed at 68·10, or 20 centimes higher than yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The English funds have been without animation to-day, but show rather less weakness. The closing prices from Paris show a further fractional decline. The latest accounts from Australia afford strong indications of a gradual revival of credit. The Railway market has been steady with little doing.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The funds to-day were steady at Saturday's prices. The prospect of some amount of gold being taken to the bank would probably have caused an improvement had it not been counteracted by a slight advance in the corn market. Business was dull. In the Share markets, the tendency was in the direction of improvement, particularly in the market for British Railway Stocks, which is supported by the continuance of favourable traffic returns. American Railway Securities continue to engage a good deal of attention. There was a good demand for money to-day. There were no bullion operations at the bank to-day. In Mark-lane to-day, owing to the bad weather, wheat commanded 1s to 2s per quarter more than last Monday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES).

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The unseasonable nature of the weather has been exciting considerable apprehensions regarding the crops, and has continued to keep trade in a depressed condition. The upward tendency of the corn markets also evidences that the prospects respecting the harvest have become less hopeful, especially when the recent very large imports of foreign grain are taken into account, as well as the additional supplies daily arriving; and, in consequence of the support which importers of breadstuffs will require, together with the unsettled state of Continental affairs, and other circumstances, the London discount houses are beginning to look for an advance in the rates of accommodation. Towards the end of last week the demand for money was very urgent in discount circles, and as higher rates than those current at the Bank of England generally prevailed, the pressure at the latter establishment was proportionately heavy. Outside the Bank nothing was done below 4 per cent., and the more general terms were 4¼ and 4½—these rates apply, of course, to paper having about six weeks or two months to run—but 4½ and 4¾ would have to be paid for three to five months' bills. Moreover, the joint stock-banks further restricted their loans, and readily obtained for advances to brokers 3½ and 3¾ per cent. There is no diminution, however, of the supplies of money, but discounters have become more cautious, and are looking for advanced rates, from the causes above alluded to. In New York, also, where money is now plenty, higher charges than those at present demanded, are anticipated. According to the latest advices, the rates were from 5 to 6 per cent., on best 60 days bills; and from 6 to 7 per cent. on those running from 3 to 6 months. In Melbourne the rates of accommodation nearly double those in the United Kingdom. As regards the state of trade in the manufacturing districts, we are happy to say that, notwithstanding the injury to business from the weather being so unsettled, the reports as to our linen trade are not unsatisfactory, the demand for certain classes of goods having become more active, and stocks disappearing. The prospects relative to the French Commercial Treaty are considered to have improved, and a stimulus has been, moreover, given to trade from increased animation in the American and Continental markets. In Manchester there has not been any material change, the tendency in the prices of India goods, and in printing cloths, except the better nine-eights, is still slightly against sellers; yarns, however, show something like a steadying tendency in many sorts which had fallen most, and become most irregular in prices. In the woollen districts there is no change to notice, but in several other branches of trade large stocks remain on hand unsold, the prevailing uncertainty as to the harvest almost completely checking enterprise.

Wool—The London public sales of Colonial wool continue to progress steadily, at very full prices. In the private English markets also, home-grown wool still commands high rates.

Cotton—The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the past week is favourable, business having again been active, with very strong prices, which may be considered ⅛d. per lb. higher than towards the close of the previous week.

Flax—The pulling of the new crop is now somewhat general, but the stock of flax remaining at present is moderate. Prices, from the inferior to the finest qualities, range from 5s. 9d, to 8s. 3d. for handscutched, and for milled, from 7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

Hemp—Improving in demand.

Hides—Prices, both for foreign and native hides, have been tending downward lately in most markets; in some the latter are at least 1d. per lb. below rates current previously to the panic created by the recent failures in the leather trade.

Colonial Produce—Our market was dull during the past week, particularly for sugar, which was much depressed, with prices tending rather downward. There was little done by private sale, and the quantity sold at auction did not equal one-half what was offered. Tea, at public sales, brought from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. In London, floating cargoes of sugar have sold largely for outports, but for landed parcels the market is dull, and Bengal was to-day from 6d. to 1s. cheaper. Some few articles, that would have been enhanced in value by a deficient harvest, have again attracted increased attention, but business generally has been dull, the backward state of the season combining with political uncertainties to keep both home and export operations in check. With considerable transactions, rice again advanced 3d. to 6d. per cwt., and Midland Bengal reached to-day 14s. 6d.; for saltpetre likewise higher rates were paid, and sales to a fair extent effected. Brazil coffees are well supported, as are also colowry qualities of Ceylon, but pale and inferior are 6d to 1s cheaper; a large parcel of Cassia Lignea was placed in the market, and nearly the whole disposed of at 2s under previous rates. Jamaica ginger has declined from 4s to 5s per cwt, but oil seeds have again advanced, and, as a consequence, seed oils also.

Tallow, on the contrary, was again lower towards the close of the week, with a limited demand only at the reduction.

Provisions—Potatoes—There was a large attendance at the Little Green market, and prices ranged from 3s to 3s 6d, per cwt. The reports of disease are becoming more numerous.

Butter, 9½d to 1s per lb; firkins, 90s to 102s per cwt. Eggs, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; retail, 7s per 124.

Hay—Prices to-day from 2s to 3s 2d per cwt; straw, generally 5s, with a large market. Accounts from the other side of the channel represent that a large quantity of hay in England will be unfit for use, from the rains that have occurred.

At the London market, on yesterday, prime beasts, sheep, lambs, and calves, were steady in price, but inferior kinds were rather cheaper. The supply at market was good, and consisted of 6,520 beasts, 33,500 sheep, and lambs, 818 calves, and 27 pigs. At Liverpool, the number at market was 2,713 beasts, and 12,580 sheep and lambs. The supply of cattle, as will be seen, was larger than on the previous Monday, and the demand was, in consequence, slow, at lower prices for each; while sheep and lambs were unaltered in value.

Grain, &c.—The latest accounts represent that, like here, the weather has been unfavourable in France and in the north of Europe. In the former, the gathering of the crops has been impeded, and it is feared that their condition has been seriously injured. The consequence is, that rates have advanced in several of the French markets, and the tendency of prices upward has been also assisted by purchases for exportation. In the majority of the markets in the United Kingdom prices had likewise advanced at the close of last week, from the harvest prospects being so precarious; and at the London market, on yesterday, the tone of trade was very firm, and both English and foreign wheat were at least 1s. per quarter over the previous Monday's prices. Flour was also dearer, and barley and oats brought each 6d. per quarter over the quotations of that day week. Liverpool, to-day, was also dearer by about 6d. per barrel for wheat, and 1s. per sack for flour; and Indian corn brought 1s per quarter higher. Although, however, there was a large attendance to-day at the latter market, buyers seemed apprehensive as to operating largely, at the high rates asked by sellers. At our Corn Exchange this morning, the weather, seeming more settled, had its effect in making purchasers cautious, especially as holders were quite firm in their demands; but, notwithstanding, fair sales of wheat for present consumption were made to millers, at the prices of Friday; oats and Indian corn were dearer. The stock of the latter, particularly white, has become reduced, and there has been no foreign arrival reported for the last few days, with the exception of a cargo of flour, about 1,120 sacks, which came in on Saturday last. There is a vessel on her way to our port from Falmouth, from which she sailed on Friday, with a cargo of Berdianski wheat.

The reports from the country respecting the effects of the late rains are very unfavourable, and serious apprehensions are entertained as to considerable injury having been done to the crops, particularly those on the lowlands, from the floods that have taken place. Wheat, however, does not appear to have been so much damaged as other cereals.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

The weather for the last two days has been fine, and the mercury is steadily rising.

At the opening of our Corn Exchange to-day a smart decline was generally demanded on every description of grain, which checked the disposition to buy; and although in few cases higher rates were realised, yet, on the whole, we report the market slow, at about the currencies of last Friday.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	32 0	to	35 0	Oatmeal	15 6	to	18 0
Red do.	32 0	to	33 6	Bakers' flour	17 6	to	21 6
Oats	15 6	to	18 0				

LONDON WOOL SALES, AUGUST 21.—All descriptions of colonial wool have changed hands steadily this afternoon, and the prices realised show no change of importance compared with yesterday. The attendance of home buyers has been tolerably numerous, but purchasers of foreign account have been very moderate.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, AUGUST 21.—We have again a large attendance of country millers at this morning's market. Wheat must be quoted 2d to 3d dearer than on Friday, but at this advance the business done has been barely of a retail character, and not to a large amount. Flour in fair demand, at fully 1s per sack and barrel advance. Oats steady. Oatmeal—Better demand, and fully as dear. Indian Corn in moderate request, at an improvement of 1s per qr. Beans held for 1d advance.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 21. — Awaiting the arrival of steamer, market has hardly opened; but a good business will probably be done.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 21.—Sales 10,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, AUGUST 21.—Yarns for home trade are in better request, and rather higher than last week; for the export quite firm at Friday's rates. Cloth—very little business going on; and the improvement in the weather appears to have no influence at present on this branch of trade.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 21.—Supply—Fat cattle, 861; store cattle, 116; sheep and lambs, 8,120; pigs, 116. Trade sluggish. Mutton steady. Lambs ½d per pound cheaper. Pork dull. Beef, 6s 6d to 8s 6d; pork, 6s to 7s 6d per stone; sheep, 6½d to 8d; lambs, 7½d to 8½d per pound.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, AUGUST 21.—Wheat is held for fully last rates. Business limited. The fine sunny weather caused millers to buy sparingly.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, AUGUST 21.—Weather fine Trade quiet. English and foreign wheat held for a further advance, but Saturday's prices cannot be exceeded, and sales only to a very limited extent. Flour not active, but prices firm. Barley firm, and in fair request. Oats without change in value. Arrivals to-day good. Beans and peas steady.

HULL CORN MARKET, AUGUST 21.—Wheat market firmer at about 1s more money. Spring corn—Good demand at 1s advance.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, AUGUST 21.—No. 1, 50s 9d to 51s 3d; mixed numbers, warrants, 52s to 52s 3d; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s 9d. Market firm. Shipped this week, 11,176 last year, 12,041.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 21. — Firsts, 1[illegible]; seconds, 100s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 83s; [illegible] 64s; 2,100 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 21.—New oats, [illegible]

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The past week, true to the character of this extraordinary season, has done little towards the ripening of the corn, being mostly humid, with occasionally heavy showers. Talavera wheat has been exhibited in small parcels for a week past, and appears of fair quality, though damp. But the bulk of the crop, never very promising, suffers continually from the want of sunshine, the sodden state of the ground, and the heavy rains, while the long delay in the process of ripening makes the depredations of birds a serious item in the general account. A great deal, we are sorry to say, has rotted at the root before the grain was mature; so even with a set-in of dry weather, the sample must be much deteriorated, as well as the bulk seriously diminished. Without wishing to be alarmists, we cannot believe that the best prices of wheat this year will come up to an average yield. The news, therefore, of plenty in America and Southern Russia is of no slight importance. Much hay is well nigh ruined, while a good deal is yet out, and the sad accounts of disease among the late potatoes daily gather strength. Still this evil has also its counterpoise in a prospective abundance of Indian corn. Barley varies much. Oats are less favourably reported; but beans and peas seem yet likely to yield fairly though late. The country markets, being for the most part poorly supplied with wheat, have shown improved prices, especially where the weather has been bad; but some of the larger towns, under the influence of liberal foreign supplies, have little altered. Nevertheless the tone of the foreign trade has been universally firm. The same kind of weather appears to have ruled in the north of France and Northern Europe, and prices have therefore moderately advanced. America, too, encouraged by European advices, shows some reaction from the late decline, with a good export demand. The arrivals off the coast since the 9th of August were 22 cargoes, of which 6 cargoes were wheat, and 8 cargoes maize; the business reported being as follows—15 cargoes of wheat arrived and on passage, viz—3 Odessa Ghirka, at 53s and 54s; 7 Taganrog Ghirka, at 53s 6d to 53s 9d; 1 Galatz, at 50s 9d, 1 Marianople at 55s, 1 hard Berdianski at 50s 9d and 51s, 2 hard Taganrog at 50s 9d and 51s, and some Taganrog Ghirka for shipment in August or September at 53s 6d, 4 of maize at 31s 1½d to 32s 6d, and some Ibraila for October shipment at 33s; 2 cargoes of barley at 25s 6d; and 2 of Egyptian beans at 32s and 32s 3d. The sales of wheat noted last week were 73,291 qrs. at 59s 6d, against 98,044 qrs. in 1859. The London averages were 60s 6d on 2,029 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain, in wheat and flour, for the week ending August 8th, were equal to 176,708 qrs. wheat, including 3,588 qrs. colonial. In July the month's arrivals throughout the kingdom were 509,358 qrs. wheat, 461,659 cwts. flour.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 20.—The arrivals of foreign wheat, flour, and oats were liberal, but short of other grain. The exports were 720 quarters wheat. The receipts of English wheat were 3,294 quarters, with 33,600 quarters foreign. The morning's supply from Kent and Essex was too small for important business, but was generally held for an advance. There being a good attendance from the country, the foreign trade was 1s to 2s per quarter dearer, the smaller advance being readily obtainable. Of country flour there were 13,771 sacks, of foreign 7,591 sacks, 11,288 barrels. Norfolks were generally held at 43s, but only 42s per sack was a realisable price, or 1s per sack over previous rates. The liberal show of foreign samples prevented an advance. Town-made qualities were firm. Of British barley there were only 28 quarters, of foreign 3,403 quarters. There was again a steady trade at about 6d per quarter over the rates of last Monday, more particularly in grinding sorts. For fine malt there was a better demand, at rather above former rates, other qualities being firm. The entire supply of oats was 48,289 qrs—viz, 704 quarters English, 5 quarters Scotch, and 47,580 quarters from abroad. Notwithstanding this large arrival, in many instances an improvement of 6d per quarter was realised, and even in the sale of large quantities, prices were against buyers. Of English beans there were 283 qrs and no foreign. The smallness of the supply made sales easy at fully former quotations. Of peas there were 84 qrs., exclusively English. The demand for foreign as a substitute for English was less active in consequence of the late advance. The supply of linseed was 6,940 qrs., with 1,650 qrs. exported. The price of crushing seed rose fully 2s per qr., cakes being a free sale. In seeds there was more doing, in consequence of the continuance of bad weather. Trefoil and red cloverseed were held at more money. Canaryseed did not attract attention. All other seeds were firm.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 52s to 60s per qr.; red, 52s to 59s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 50s to 58s do. Barley, malting, 32s to 37s per qr., chevalier, new, — to — do.; grinding, 28s to 30s do.; distilling, 32s to 34s do: Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 52s to 58s per qr.; fine, 62s to 72s do.; Kingstown, Ware, and town made, 50s to 59s do.; fine, 62s to 72s do; brown, 50s to 52s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, — to — per qr.; fine, 31s to 32s do. Oats, English, feed, 22s to 26s per qr.; potato, 28s to 30s do.; Scotch, feed, 24s to 29s do.; potato, 28s to 30s do; Irish, feed, white, 22s to 26s do.; fine, 27s to 28s do; ditto black, 21s to 26s do.; fine, — to 27s do. Beans, Mazagan, 38s to 43s per qr.; ticks, 39s to 43s do; Harrow, 40s to 46s do.; pigeon, 47s to 50s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 38s to 43s per qr.; maple, 42s to 43s do.; grey, 31s to 40s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs., town households, 48s to 54s per qr.; country, 42s to 45s do.; households, 45s to 47s do. Norfork, Suffolk, ex ship, 41s to 42s do.—"Mark-lane Express."

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, AUG. 20.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 14,783 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 10,824; in 1858, 9,906; in 1857, 10,284; in 1856, 8,897; in 1855, 8,362; and in 1854, 3,751 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	1808	10547	191	745	1490
1859	2317	6631	723	732	421
1858	2003	5256	884	622	1171
1857	1747	6866	631	646	667
1856	1000	5498	338	660	861
1855	1542	5359	145	616	700

Our market to-day was well supplied with foreign stock, which moved off slowly, on lower terms. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were moderately good as to number, but very deficient in quality. The demand for all breeds ruled very inactive, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 2d per 8 lbs. The best Scots sold at 5s 4d per 8 lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, amounted to 2,350 shorthorns, crosses, &c; from other parts of England, 400 various breeds; from Scotland, 5 Scots; and from Ireland, 360 oxen, &c. Compared with this day se'nnight, there was a full average supply of sheep in the pens. The mutton trade was rather inactive, and in some instances inferior breeds were the turn lower. Lambs were in good supply, and moderate request, at about stationary prices. About 250 reached us from Ireland. We have to report a slow sale for calves, at 2d per eight pounds beneath the currency of Monday last. Pigs were a dull inquiry, but not cheaper. The supply was moderate. Per eight pounds, to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime Scots, &c, 5s to 5s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 10d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 6d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON WOOL MARKET, MONDAY, AUG. 20.—Owing, in some measure, to the dealers' attention being chiefly directed to the colonial sales still in progress, very little business has been passing in any kind of home-grown wool since our last report. To force sales lower rates must be submitted to, but holders generally are very firm in their demands. Fleeces—Southdown hogs, per pack of 240lbs., £19 10s to £20; half-bred hogs, £19 10s to £20; Kent, £19 to £20; Southdown ewes and wethers, £17 10s to £18; Leicester do, £17 10s to £18. Sorts—Clothing, picklock, £20 to £21; prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19; choice, £17 to £18; super, £15 to £16; combing—wethermatching, £20 10s to £21; picklock, £18; common, £16 to £16 10s; hogmatching, £23 10s to £24; picklock matching, £18 10s to £19 10s; super do, £16 to £16 10s.

YORK WOOL MARKET, AUG. 16.—The supply of wool, in the absence of good bred (first-class) wools, which have hitherto chiefly come to market, was limited. To-day's transactions have been mainly confined to second and third-class wools—namely, cross-bred and moor wool fleeces, the former at from 1s to 1s 6d per lb., as per count of fleeces, quality, and clean condition; the latter at from 10s to 10s 6d to 10s 9d; and if superlative, indeed, in all respects, 11s per 14 lb. All wools that come to this market are much influenced in price by their clean tub-washed condition.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, AUGUST 119.—SCOTCH.—There is only a moderate demand for all kinds. Manufacturers have supplied themselves at the fairs, but the supply come forward is very trifling, and the stocks here are very light. In the absence of much doing we do not alter the quotations. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland do., 15 to 17s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; do. do., washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; do. do., washed 22s to 28s; white Cheviot do., washed, 34s to 44s; Foreign—There has been an active demand during the week for all useful long-stapled wools, and were it not for the unsettled weather, which makes holders frightened as to the result of the harvest, prices would harden. Imports for the week, 5,708 bales; previously this year, 126,818 bales.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 20.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,553 firkins butter and 1,597 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 16,971 casks butter, and 1,437 bales bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very dull last week, and a decline of about 2s per cwt. was submitted to, where sales were effected, without causing any increased disposition to purchase, owing to lower prices being taken from Jersey's, &c, which declined 6s per cwt. Best Dutch met a steady sale at full prices. In the bacon market we have little or no alteration to notice, the supply being still limited, prices are maintained, but dealers purchase very cautiously, and only for immediate use.

Another Report—Very little was done in Irish butter last week. The demand was, as it has been for a long time past, almost of a retail character, and whilst foreign continues in abundance and supplies nearly all wants, on materially cheaper terms, no improvement can reasonably be expected. Under existing circumstances, prices are evidently much too high for anything like a healthy and active business. Some few sales were reported at a reduction on previous rates of 2s to 4s per cwt. No buyers of quantity, and, therefore, the market closed with a dull and downcast tendency. Bacon of prime quality was in short supply, and all sold at full prices. Hams were rather more in request, and the turn dearer. In lard, no change.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 21.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 22.
West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
America (Portland) [D] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S], India (Bombay) [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at [illegible] o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,763, making a daily average of 10,127 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—"The Willow Copse," Grotesque Gymnastic Entertainment, "Dancing Dog, or Brutus the Second." "The Two Polts" To conclude with "Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians."

AGENTS WANTED for the "IRISH TIMES," in all the principal towns which are as yet unrepresented.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

Galashiels, August 18th, 1860.

WE beg respectfully to inform our numerous Friends and the Public in general, that we have just left Glasgow and are now in this celebrated Scotch Tweed Manufacturing District, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Autumn and Winter trade.

Our object in making this announcement is to assure our Patrons the anxiety we feel in thus arranging for the early introduction into our Establishments of every article of merit and character for which Scotland is so justly pre-eminent in her Tweed Manufacture, and, therefore, beg particular attention to the far-famed Bannockburn and Knickerbocker Tweeds, which, with every article in our Scotch Tweed Department, is previously shrunk at the Manufacturers, and thereby insuring a durability in the wear hitherto unknown.

Our First purchases in the above Markets are in course of arrival, and will be ready for inspection on TUESDAY, 21st inst., and following Days. An early call is respectfully solicited from gentlemen preparing for Shooting and other Excursions, and whose orders will, at all times, have that promptitude which has gained for our Establishment the highest reputation in the kingdom.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
17 and 14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KENNY'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 17, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22.

THE anxious converts to the National Board of Education are required to be comforted. Their minds should rest at ease; no fluttering qualm must ruffle their serenity. The concession to ultramontanism is no concession at all. The officious defender of the National Board exhibits all the enthusiasm of a proselyte but half convinced, yet anxious to gain credit for sincerity. Not a word is said in his columns about the revising of the school books, or the introduction of the "religious" element and the "Irish tinge." But as Hamlet comes upon the stage with each leg clad in a different color, so the Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell is to be one-half Protestant and the other half Roman Catholic. He is to sit, it appears, at the head of a board, with seven Protestants on one side and seven Romanists on the other. He is to be the umpire of all vexed questions, and a delectable time he is likely to have of it. He will afford a test for Locke's theory of personal identity, and settle the point whether the thinking or the acting part constitutes the man. Supposing this to be the case, then the National Board is Alexander Macdonnell, and Alexander Macdonnell is the National Board. The Protestants, it is hoped, will confide in the one half of him, and the Romanists in the other; but no provision is made in case he should be at variance with himself. Cannot some know-nothingarian be appointed to guide the odd commissioner, halting between two opinions?

A DAY or two since, we noticed a resolution addressed to the Irish Fishery Commissioners by the conservators of the Ballina river and estuary. The resolutionists seek to have the mesh of the standing and other nets reduced from one and three-quarter inches to one and a-half. They say that the mesh thus reduced would enable them to take "trout," which they assert to be the great destroyers of salmon fry. But both salmon and sea trout are so valuable that there will always arise a contest between the lessees of shore fisheries and the heritors of land high up the rivers. The fishermen are, of course, anxious to stop all the fish they can, and, where they hold the fishery by short leases, they look only to make as much out of it as possible during the period of their lease, comparatively careless as to the future progress of the fishery. On the other hand, the "heritors" would desire that free liberty should be secured for all fish to ascend the rivers. They cannot understand, when there are no "several" fisheries in Ireland, why a net, or series of nets, should be stretched nearly across the mouths of rivers, effectually stopping the passage of salmon in the open season; much less can they understand why the meshes should be made so small as to intercept the sea trout also. The question is one of very great delicacy and difficulty, and can be properly arranged only by an amicable understanding between the heritors, conservators, and the Fishery Board.

The "conservators" who form a sort of municipal council for the protection of rivers, are elected by the votes of those who pay "licence" for fishing. The gentry and landowners, therefore, may select representatives of their interests. The contractors for the fisheries are, also, *ex-officio* conservators; and the owners of nets, &c., according to the sum they pay for licence, have five or six votes each in the election of conservators. The fishery proprietors, therefore, are well protected, and have no need to resort to unfair and ungenerous proceedings. The tabular statement given by Mr. Ffennel, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, proves that very few salmon, indeed, are taken by the rod above the weirs or nets. Sportsmen, for the sake of catching a salmon, will submit to much. But in some fisheries, before they are allowed to cast a line, they are compelled to sign a document in which they very properly agree to throw back into the river all "kelts" and "spawning" fish they may hook. They are, also, compelled to give every fish they may take to the proprietor of the fishery, and, besides, to bind themselves to vote at the next election of conservators for the individuals nominated by the owners of the fishery. This last clause is not only ungenerous but improper. The spawning beds are generally high up the river, and in the power of the landlords, and under their care. It is vexatious enough to witness shoals of silvery fry, year by year, skirting their domains on their way to the sea, not one of which will ever be taken by them in maturity, without being compelled, for the sake of a day's sport, to vote for a person whose interest it is to stop every fish from the river.

The fishermen of Ballina and other districts attribute the diminution of salmon to the ravages of "sea "trout," but almost every fish feeds greedily upon salmon fry or ova. Wild duck devour the ova on the spawning bed; perch, roach, and especially eels, swallow it in quantities. All prey upon the fry; sea fowl dive after it as they do after herring fry. The "Coal-fish," or "Pollock," so abundant off all our coasts, pursue them with unmitigated rapacity. Boys catch them by thousands. Above the mill of Ardfinnan some 300 dozen were daily taken by idlers while the descent of the fry continued. Unless the fecundity of the salmon was so wonderfully great the fisheries would long since have been ruined by natural and unnatural enemies. It would appear useless to legislate for the capture of sea trout when so many more rapacious foes beset the salmon in every form. As the decrease in the value of the Moy fishery has been attributed by some fishermen to the trout, it is but right to state the causes to which the Fishery Commissioners attribute the diminution. Their observation is, "The Moy is fished by "weirs and nets, the fishery is decreasing, and this "decrease is attributable to the observance of the "weekly close time, and *the increase of poaching*."

Some years since, poaching was practised merely for the sake of a fish or two, or for the few shillings to be gained by the sale of salmon during the close season. Latterly, however, poaching has become part of a systematic trade. There are persons, it appears, who make up salmon in tin cases for the army and navy, and for hot countries. "They do not care "much what sort of salmon they use." Within the last two years the French have taken the duty off salmon, and the fishermen state that "The French "are not particular at all, buying spent fish as "readily as sound fish." This unsound fish is obtained by "cadgers" from poachers for 3d., 4d., or 5d. the pound, and they readily sell it to foreign agents for 10d. the pound. The enormous profits made by such transactions more than compensate for occasional seizures of fish by the constabulary. When such inducements are offered for the illegal capture of "fish in spawn" and "kelts," it is useless to advocate the destruction of sea trout as a means of preserving salmon. In fact, "kelts" devour large quantities of salmon fry. It is well known that no bait is better for a salmon than one of their own fry. The white trout and the salmon spawn at the same time, and it is computed that the salmon destroy fully as much of the trout fry as the trout do of the salmon fry. If there were no troutfry, the salmon would feed on their own kin, and effectually decrease their number. These things in nature are set over, the one against the other. There is a balance in all things, and the increase of salmon cannot be procured by the destruction of a fish nearly as valuable, and which affords almost the only sport the "heritors" of the rivers can enjoy.

We feel a warm interest in everything tending to increase the prosperity of the West, or to develope its resources. It is a region requiring only to be seen to be loved. With some pain we saw that while the same, or greater, natural facilities and advantages are given to the rivers of the West, the quantity of salmon taken in the West is infinitely less than that procured from three rivers in the North. If there be an earnest desire to increase the value and duration of a salmon fishery, it must be done by consulting equally and fairly, for the benefit both of heritors and fishermen, by watching carefully the spawning beds, &c., and protecting the feeble salmon from unprincipled men, by providing that the "Queen's gap" should be secured for all weirs; that the fish should have a clear run for 24 hours every week, by prohibiting all cross-line fishing, or the use of the sweep-net; and by an anxiety rather to lay the foundation of a rich fishery, three or four years hence, than to exhaust the stream for the sake of immediate profit. Salmon was once abundant to excess in Ireland; now it is a dainty never procurable by the poor, and seldom even by the middle classes. It might become a national benefit, and be procurable by all, if moderate care and a little self-denial were exercised.

THE number of students proceeding from Trinity College, who were successful at the Indian examination, is fifteen, and not thirteen. Two of the gentlemen, however, for reasons not very difficult to discover, have thought it honourable to give to other institutions what credit may arise from their success. These gentlemen are WILLIAM MURRAY, who obtained 13th place, and VALENTINE IRWIN, who is placed 34th. Both attended sedulously the lectures given in Trinity College, not for one, but for three terms prior to the examination; yet both ignore their Alma Mater, and, in charity, we trust, assign their success, the one to King's College, Aberdeen, the other to Stoneyhurst College. It is a pity the Ultramontane University in Stephen's-green did not secure the latter gentleman. We think the conduct of these two candidates will be fitly appreciated by the members of the Indian Civil Service with whom they may come in contact.

CITY OF DUBLIN REGISTRY.

We beg to direct the attention of the Conservative voters of this city to the advertisement from the Dublin Conservative Registration Committee. Thousands of objections have been served upon Protestant voters by the Radical party. Two or three minutes surely, may be well spent in preserving a vote. Once information is given by the possessor of the franchise, the Committee undertake the defence of his vote, without trouble or expense to him. To sacrifice a fraction of personal convenience in order to preserve the liberty of all is the plain duty of every Conservative citizen.

The *Times* on the Policy and Strategy of Garibaldi:—

The fate of Italy for the present—and no one can presume to say for how long—depends upon the answer which will be given to a very simple question—what are the ultimate intentions of Garibaldi, and of the party of which he is the leader? We know where they begin; we want to know where they intend to stop. If we could get an answer to this question, it would not be difficult to cast the horoscope of the Italian Peninsula. There are four Powers, whose opinions will have more or less weight in deciding the future destiny of Italy. France, Austria, Sardinia, and the revolutionary movement as represented by Garibaldi, all assert their claim to be considered, and all can, in some degree, influence the momentous result. The notion of an Italian Federation with the Pope at its head, which played so considerable a part in the Treaty of Villafranca, seems to be finally and definitively abandoned. From the time that a single State had obtained possession of all Northern Italy and of the Legations, from the time that the Great Powers suffered those Legations to cast off the yoke of the Pope and abstract from him one-third of his temporal dominions, and from the time that it became evident the feud between the Bourbons of Naples and their people was irreconcilable, all prospect of an Italian Federation based on an order of things which belonged so entirely to the past was swept away. Italy gained this at least—that the destinies of one part were much more closely united with the destinies of the others than before, and that the whole country, even though it had not attained perfect unity, seemed likely to stand or perish together. It was quite clear that there was within Italy itself no power strong enough to enforce the establishment of a federal system, and that if left to herself the tendency of the whole Peninsula would be to fall under a single Government. How earnest Austria was for peace, and how little disposed, for the moment at least, to interfere in the internal affairs of those parts of Italy which did not belong to her, she had shown by the Treaty of Villafranca, and still more clearly by her assent at Zurich to modifications of that Treaty designed expressly to revoke the protection promised, in the first instance to the rulers of Parma, of Modena, and of Tuscany. It seemed, at that time at least, tolerably clear that Austria had resigned any attempt to interfere with the Government of Italy beyond the frontiers of Venetia, and that she was prepared to witness with real or affected indifference the revolutions of States now so remotely connected with her. Sardinia, on the other hand, had everything to gain from a course of annexation, provided that this annexation should be so conducted as to give Austria no just cause for future apprehension, and to respect whatever portion of the Roman territory France might choose as the seat of her occupation. In the interests of Austria and Piedmont there did not appear, therefore, to be anything irreconcilable. Their positions were clear and well defined, and there seemed no reason to apprehend that they would depart from them.

The position of France was a great deal more complicated, owing mainly to the tortuous nature of the policy she had pursued. With what precise motives the French Emperor took up arms to liberate Italy it is not very easy to divine. Whatever those motives were, we do not think that they included among them the first and most obvious result of his policy—a change in the balance of power in Europe. By the state of things which existed before the late war in Italy was indeed reduced to a geographical expression. Austria had enough power to prevent the Princes of Italy from exercising influence on the affairs of Europe, and those Princes retained enough independence to prevent them from adding materially to the strength of the Austrian Empire. But, united under a single head, they form a State of considerable influence, and one that cannot be neglected in the estimates of European power. Victor Emmanuel has now twelve millions of subjects, and should Naples be added to his dominions, will have at least twenty millions. France naturally has no wish to raise up such a State close beside her, but then she does not desire to undo her own work. The Emperor wishes to humble the Pope, but a respect for the opinion and the religion of his people does not permit the Emperor to destroy him. These things give his policy the appearance, and often the reality, of vacillation. But we shall not, perhaps, be wrong in assuming that, so long as no other Power intervenes, France will be content to allow the drama of Italian liberation to be played out by Italian hands. Meanwhile Austria and Prussia have met at Toeplitz, and have resolved that so long as Venetia remains untouched, they will abstain from intervention in Italian affairs; but that, should any attack be made on the remaining province of Austria, they will make common cause in her defence. What, then, are the prospects of Garibaldi and the revolution which he personifies? From the subordinate position of a partisan leader, clearing the front of the French and beating up the quarters of the Austrians, he has raised himself by his gallantry and enterprise to a position in which he may fairly be ranked among those influences which dispose of the destiny of that country which he has loved so well and served so truly. He is fettered by no treaty obligations, by no dynastic traditions. The nature of his position relieves him from the necessity of following anything except the dictates of his own judgment and the suggestions of his own genius. Kings and Emperors are small, indeed, beside a man who, with nothing to rely on but his name, his intelligence, and his courage, has found means to raise himself to a position which places in his hands, as we can easily show, the future destinies of Italy. We know not what are Garibaldi's intentions, but, if we are to judge of them from what reaches us, we regard them with more apprehension than hope. He is said to view the conquest of Sicily only as a stepping stone to the conquest of Naples, and the united force of Sicily and Naples as a means for working out the deliverance of the patrimony of St. Peter, if not of Rome itself, from the sovereignty of the Pope. Thus lord of Southern Italy, he purposes, it is said, to attack the Austrian Empire, probably by creating a revolutionary movement in Hungary, and never to sheathe his sword till Italy, including the province of Venetia, shall acknowledge the single sceptre of Victor Emmanuel.

If this plan has much of the daring, it has also much of the extravagance, of genius. For ourselves, we have not the slightest objection that Garibaldi should advance as far as he can go, encountering merely Italian opposition. If he shall overthrow the kingdom of Naples, he will deliver one of the finest portions of the earth from a cruel and hypocritical tyranny. If he shall wrest the patrimony of St. Peter from the Pope, he will free a people possessed of many noble qualities from the yoke of a degrading theocracy. If the people thus delivered choose to aggregate themselves to the subjects of Victor Emmanuel, we can have nothing to say against it, except that we fear that they are creating a Power out of such discordant elements that it must rely for unity on the overpowering strength of its Executive, and forego all hopes of a representative Government according to our sense of the word. These things Garibaldi may do in all probability without drawing down upon himself the armed interference of France or of Austria. Let him draw the line here, and he may reasonably hope to leave to posterity a name that will rank with Epaminondas or Aratus in ancient, with Tell or Washington in modern story. Let him go beyond this, and he will be brought at once into collision with the resources, the discipline, and the valour of an army, before which his raw and tumultuary forces will vanish like an exhalation. The stake is not equal. If Austria is to set Venetia on one side, and Garibaldi and all the rest of Italy on the other, success would add something to his laurels, but failure would be absolute destruction. Unless Garibaldi shall be able to storm those formidable fortresses before which the Emperor of the French, at the head of his victorious legions, recoiled, he will find himself, even if assisted openly and with all his force by the King of Piedmont, driven gradually back, stripped of town after town and province after province, till nothing be left of the great monument of Italian liberty except the glory of its rise and the disgrace of its extinction.

The *Daily News* on our Naval and Military Administration:—

It seems strange that among a grumbling constitutional people like ourselves so little should be said about the wrong tack we are upon in regard to an efficient defence of the realm by sea and land. We are voting millions upon millions for ships and fortifications; we are raising volunteers by the hundred and fifty thousand, planning to raise more; we ask incessant questions, and through our representatives, of the Ministers for naval and military affairs; and yet we are taking no care to amend the organisation of those departments, which it is mere folly not to make the very first object. No man has any doubt of the anarchial state of the Admiralty department; everybody assumes it; no man denies it; and the only question is whether it admits of reform. Till this is proved we know that our money is wasted by millions; that useless ships are built and good ships spoiled; that the service is lowered in repute at home, and our means of defence abroad; and in short, that a thorough reform of the department is a necessity which cannot wait, unless we are to forfeit our national security and the world's belief in it. In this state of affairs Lord Clarence Paget, after a frank exposure of existing evils and abuses, told us that, pressing as was the need of Admiralty reform, it would be a saving of time in the end to wait for the Report of the Select Committee on Military Organisation; and we did wait. We have got the Report on Military Organisation, and not only is there nothing in it which can help us to reform the Naval Department, but it is the most disgraceful failure conceivable in regard to the business the Committee were appointed to do. It is for the men of business in the kingdom to look to this. Every good citizen ought to satisfy himself of the fact first; then to see how it happened; and in order to be clear how far the work of the Committee is a failure, to form some definite idea of the object of the inquiry, and for that purpose to propose to himself the principles on which any organization of a working body should proceed.

During a long peace we had a prevailing impression that our military affairs were not well managed; and, as we had not used due diligence in inquiring (chiefly from not knowing very well how to begin), we were anxious, when going to war again, to be reasonable and candid. The newspapers of 1853 exhibited a multitude of suggestions that we must expect drawbacks and mis-adventures from the inexperience of the existing generation; and the readiness of the entire population to make up by private efforts and sacrifices for the consequences of official mismanagement showed that the reasonableness and candour were genuine. The disasters were beyond anything that had been expected, or could easily have been imagined. Every department in our military system broke down; and nothing but the personal qualities of our soldiery saved us from the disgrace and ruin of utter failure. The fact was unquestionable, and the immediate consequences were the humiliation of the aristocracy, who had engrossed a department of business which they were not qualified to conduct, and the rousing of the national spirit and prudence to insist on a reform which should obviate any repetition of such evils. So we hoped; and so it then appeared. After five years, we find that we were too ready to hope, and too easy in trusting. Some changes were made in the distribution of work and responsibility; improvements in various matters of arrangement and detail; but, to this hour, there has been no such reorganisation on clear principles as can place our military affairs on a safe footing. The reforms which were proposed were found to lag. The War Minister (General Peel) parleyed, and produced excuses, when he should have rendered an account of substantial remedies and resources; and it was well understood that he could not get his orders obeyed and his purposes fulfilled in his own office. The obstructions at the War Office were said to be not only vexatious, but insuperable. Then Mr. Sidney Herbert came in; and those who had attended to the labours, and studied the conclusions of his Committee on the Sanitary Administration of the Army, said that we should now see what could be done. Here was a Minister with settled convictions of existing evils, and declared views as to the proper direction to be given to reform. His actual achievements in the province of the soldier's health and welfare, and in organising the department which had the charge of these, indicated what was needed, and what he in particular must desire in regard to all the other departments of his office. Yet, when it was time to prepare ourselves for a possible renewal of war, there was so little reason for confidence that our military affairs would be well managed, that a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into our condition and prospects in that respect. There had been a Committee for the same purpose before, sitting "at broken intervals," as the first sentence of the Report tells us. "Broken intervals" would not do when European affairs became so serious as they were last year; and in March, 1859, the Committee, commonly spoken of as Sir James Graham's Committee, began its sittings.

In order to judge of its transactions, it is necessary to see what its commission was. It was "appointed to inquire into the effects of the alterations in military organisation, regarding the War Office and Board of Ordnance, which were made in the year 1855; and also to inquire whether any changes are required to secure the utmost efficiency and economy in the administration of military affairs."

Such was the commission. One would have supposed that every representative in the House would have had a more or less clear notion of what the commission comprehended and required, so that remonstrance would have arisen on all hands if the Report failed to show what was the seat of the past mischief, and how we were to be secured against it in future. Yet, when the Report was before the House, such discussion as there was related to points of inferior (though still great) importance, and there was no indication that any man of business was present to exhibit the primary needs of the case, and insist on the consideration of vital matters first. There have even been some members who have declared the Report to be highly valuable. Not satisfied with following the lead of the Committee in spending their force and their time on minor matters, they have imitated the Committee in leaving all the vital matters absolutely unnoticed. This will not do. It is sad enough that the most important inquiries and proposals remain to be made. It is not to be endured that they should continue to be neglected because the Committee had not wisdom enough or courage, or patriotism to fulfil the purposes of their appointment.

The greater part of the Report is taken up with a helpless sort of statement of what A., B., and C., have testified about the relations, ostensible or real between the civil and military chiefs of the Department—an important topic, worthy of abler treatment than it has received, but of very inferior interest and consequence to the other topic with which the Committee were charged—the inquiry how we can secure greater efficiency and economy in the management of our military affairs. On this great subject we find nothing but a few pages of desultory remark on certain particulars taken in no particular order, not shown to have any particular connection, and merely supplying to men of detail something to discuss in a small way, under an idea that they are doing business.

It is not this sort of thing that we want and must have. It is not this sort of thing that ought to have been offered to a Parliament and people who have so much reason to know what a bad military administration is, and to be careful that a better is provided. We have seen that the business of the department could not get done either in peace or war; that the quality of our force, in regard to officers, was not kept up; that our best soldiers could not be properly clothed, nor fed, nor conveyed, nor even kept alive by proper food and medical care; that our material and our money were wasted; and that every characteristic of good management was absent. We have seen that everybody blamed everybody else, and that the able and effective public servants were hampered and hindered by the incapable and self-willed. We must insist on knowing how such mischief may be precluded for the future. Or rather, we know very well how it may be precluded. We have invited our representatives to give us their view of it, under every advantage as to command of knowledge. As they have evaded our desire, we must teach them what they have failed to teach us; and we shall advise the Admiralty to take a share in the lesson instead of waiting till the War Office is reformed. Parliament must be told what we require in regard to the amended organisation of both departments; and if the people of England have taken to heart the hard lesson taught in the Crimea, they will consider what independent witnesses may have to say on the subject.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

The state of the weather here for the last week has given rise to considerable anxiety. The few days of sunshine, with which we had been favoured inspired in most breasts the prospects of a cheering harvest but the dripping, constant wet of the past week has diffused a general gloom. Even politicians have been seized with it, if one could judge from the reasons alleged in favour of Mr. Gladstone's appendix to his Supplementary Budget, in which he asks £2,000,000. Our present Chancellor of the Exchequer, say his excusers—you can hardly find an admirer—foresees a spare harvest and a scanty Exchequer, and now foretastes his state of grief, and runs to meet what he should most avoid. At any rate, this new phase of money borrowing, and trying to patch up the blunders of his Budget, does not improve the Chancellor's financial position in the eyes of Whig politicians; and while Mr. Gladstone thus displays a passing picture of his inability to cope with the requirements of the country, a sadder view is exhibited in the symptoms of strike now spreading through the silk and velvet weavers of Spitalfields. In consequence of the interference of Miss Florence Nightingale, if report be true, the Coventry silk weavers found a change of employment in the cotton and woollen manufactories of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and, it was hoped, so many hands being withdrawn from the trade, abundant employment would be found for the remainder; but these expectations have proved illusory, and Mr. Gladstone's tariff must result in a general closing of that branch of manufacture.

Considerable notoriety has been attracted, here and elsewhere, to the doings of Mr. Justice Blackburne and Mr. Sheriff Evelyn. Now that the first notoriety has subsided, a general opinion prevails that, after all, the Sheriff has been too harshly censured by the public journals. It is a custom with judges to consult the High Sheriff before a court is cleared, and this custom Judge Blackburne felt it his duty to studiously omit. The court was cleared the first day of assizes, before any inconvenience from the attendance of the public had been felt; and there was no market, as has been falsely represented, held in the neighbourhood of the court during the entire time of the assizes. The Sheriff was advised, by high legal opinion, that the conduct of the Judge, under the circumstances, was illegal; and this caused him to issue his proclamation. But, somehow, ever since the Lord Chancellor Campbell exercised his power of patronage in favour of his countryman, he has been singularly unfortunate in requiring the public press to aid him in the administration of the law. Having made his reputation by the publication of Law Reports—and all lawyers accept with gratitude the result of the labours of Ellis and Blackburne—and having confined his practice to sessions business, Judge Blackburne has found himself, since his elevation, incapable of adapting himself to the machinery of assize work, or of appreciating the attentions shown him by the gentry of the counties in which he has presided. Unfortunately these matters have now come to a crisis which, apparently, will not add respect to the ministers of justice.

We have heard a good deal latterly of Abdel Kader, and his gratitude to Napoleon. Perhaps an anonymous pamphlet, headed "Abdel Kader, Emperor of Arabia," may be considered, when taken in connection with the disinterested efforts of France, as the beginning of the end. The object of this work is to show that the Ottoman Empire is crumbling to pieces, and that the Asiatic tribes should be placed under a man who, while he tasted the benefits of civilisation during his French residence, thoroughly understands the virtues, as well as the vices of the Mahometan populations. All the Arab races, the author says, should be united in one empire, in order to establish an Oriental balance of power, and Constantinople should be made free under the protection of all the Powers.

Now that the Royal Atlantic Mail Packet Company has occupied so much of the public attention, it may not be amiss to inquire a little of the doings of other Atlantic companies. An especial reason for the renewal of the contract urged by Sir Samuel Cunard to the Government, and brought forward again before the select committee of the House of Commons, was the necessity of building large steamers, the expense of which the company could not be expected to meet unless the contract were renewed. It is with many here a subject of curiosity how many of these new vessels have been launched. The contract has been renewed 18 months, and on the faith of it the Cunard Company were said to be building a new ship of large size, which was to cost £180,000. As, during these 18 months, the Galway Company, despite its difficulties, have succeeded in keeping faith with regard to four vessels, each the size of the Scotia—for that was, if I mistake not, the name intended for the new Cunard—it may be worth while inquiring whether 18 months more will enable this powerful company, which sails under the full breeze of public favour, to launch their one vessel.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUG. 20.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert left London yesterday morning, for Balmoral, to attend her Majesty.

The Earl and Countess of Devon are visiting their extensive estates at Newcastle West, county Limerick. The Earl and Countess and Lady Agnes Courtenay received a hearty welcome from the tenantry. An address was presented to the noble earl. In the evening there were fireworks.

Major Gavin, M.P., has arrived at Kilpeacon-house, from London.

The Hon. Armar L. Corry, R.N., is on a visit to his brother, the Earl of Belmore, at Castlecoole.

Lady Laura Grattan has arrived at Tinnehinch, county Wicklow, from London.

Mr. J. O. Lever, M.P., and family, and Mr. J. A. Roebuck, M.P., and family, have arrived at the Gresham.

The Hon. L. H. King Harman has arrived at Newcastle, Ballymahon, from the Continent.

Dr. Corrigan has left Merrion-square for the Continent, for a month.

We understand that Madame Grisi and Signor Mario have arrived at Salt Hill Hotel, where it is their intention to sojourn till the Italian operas commence in the Theatre Royal, which will be on the 10th September.

Mr. Gaskin's select elementary singing class for ladies opens this day at half-past two o'clock, in the Concert-rooms, Sussex-place, Kingstown.

THE LATE THOMAS COTTERILL, ESQ.

Mr. Cotterill died unmarried, at his residence, London, on the 12th inst., at the age of 81 years, leaving property to the vast amount of upwards of one million sterling, which by his will, dated the 12th of April, 1856, he has distributed in the most just and liberal manner. After leaving specific bequests to his sister, Mrs. Redfern, of Churchfield, Edgbaston, and to several others to a large amount, with liberal donations to charitable institutions, he directs the residue of his property, amounting in round numbers to the vast sum of £900,000, to be divided in equal shares amongst his nephews and nieces, (of the families of Redfern and Scholefield) twelve in number, viz.:—

1. William Redfern, Esq., barrister-at-law.
2. Clement Cotterill Redfern, Esq.
3. Thomas Redfern, Esq.
4. Anne (Redfern), wife of Wm. H. Deykin, Esq., Highfield, Edgbaston.
5. Sarah (Redfern), wife of Doctor Birt Davies, of Birmingham.
6. The children of Maria (Redfern), deceased, wife of Wm. L. Sargant, Esq., Edgbaston.
7. Martha (Redfern), wife of James Freeman Hughes, of The Grove, Stillorgan, near Dublin, barrister-at-law.
8. William Scholefield, Esq., M.P.
9. Joshua Scholefield, Esq.
10. Maria (Scholefield), wife of George Hounsfield, Esq., of the Clough, near Sheffield.
11. John Scholefield, Esq.
12. Cotterill Scholefield, Esq.

By which most equitable and liberal distribution, each nephew and niece above-mentioned inherits the handsome fortune of £75,000.

Mr. Cotterill, in early life, was an American merchant, one of the eminent firm of Messrs. Clement, Cotterill, & Sons, of the Square, Birmingham (now represented by William Scholefield, Esq., M.P.) from which, about 50 years ago, he retired with an ample fortune, and took up his residence in the city of Bath, where he lived for several years, until, we believe, the death of his elder brother, William Cotterill, Esq., in 1828, who bequeathed to him and his sisters, Mrs. Redfern, and Mrs. Scholefield, large fortunes; since which time he has lived principally in London, devoting with untiring energy the greater portion of his time to the acquisition of the vast wealth, which he has now so nobly distributed. Mr. Cotterill was a man of very gentlemanly appearance and address, with the highest sense of honour and justice in every relation of life; and although possessed of such immense wealth, he lived in a most unostentatious manner. He has appointed the following trustees and executors to his will, viz:—William Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; William Cotterill, Esq.; — Girdler, Esq.; — Bell, Esq.; and special trustees, William Redfern, Esq., and William Scholefield, Esq., M.P.—*Communicated.*

The Church.

At the service on Sunday, in Trinity College Chapel, for the parishioners of St. Andrew's, the sermon was preached by the Very Rev. the Dean of Down. Prayers were read by the Rev. Drs. Mason and Tisdall.

The Lord Bishop of Killaloe, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, will hold his annual visitation of those two latter dioceses in the church at Ballinasloe, on Thursday, the 30th August inst. A numerous attendance of the clergy is expected, as subjects of considerable importance are to be brought under their collective deliberation.

The Rev. Francis Baker has tendered his resignation of the vicarage of Balrothery, archdiocese of Dublin, which has been accepted by his Grace the Lord Archbishop.

The perpetual assistant-curacy of Bangor will shortly be vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Twibill. It is worth £100 a year, and is in the gift of Robert Edward Ward, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, the Lord Bishop of Derry consecrated the beautiful church of Milford, county Donegal, lately erected on a plot of ground adjoining the village of Milford, granted for the purpose by the Earl of Leitrim.

There are, in the patronage of the Crown—that is, of her Majesty's Ministers—about 200 dignities (such as bishoprics, &c.), and 290 livings of the annual value of £400,000. The Prince of Wales has the disposal of 29 livings, worth £8,000. The Lord Chancellor disposes of 788 dignities and livings, of the value of £200,000. The Duchy of Lancaster has 48 livings, value £15,000. The archbishops and bishops, with the deans and chapters, have the disposal of 4,000 dignities and livings, of the value of £1,000,000. There are in the gift of the University of Oxford 482 livings, value £150,000. Cambridge has 307 livings, value £100,000. The livings under private patronage are 7,068, with an income of nearly £2,000,000. This gives for the Church of England 23,215 dignities and livings, with a gross income of £4,000,000. The Irish Church has two archbishops and thirteen bishops, with 300 dignities and 2,000 livings, with an annual income of nearly £1,000,000. The total number, therefore, of dignities and livings in the United Church of England and Ireland is 25,500, with an aggregate income of nearly £5,000,000. These calculations are based on the published values of the various dignities and livings, the actual value being in very many cases much greater.—*English Patriot.*

Thanks.

Wm. Ledger Erson to Mrs Spiller, Charlemont-terrace Kingstown, for £1, for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

From the Committee for Enlargement of Trinity Church, Killiney, for the following, per Rev J S Bell:—Collected by Mrs Greene—George Bolton, Esq. £2; F W Greene, Esq. £1; R W White, Esq. 10s; Mrs Symes, St Aubyn's, £1; Mrs James Goulding, Demerara, £1; Mr William Hunt, Cherrywood, 2s 6d; Markham Browne, Esq, London, £2; R H Frith, Esq, £5 5s; R P M, 5s; W Patten, Esq, 5s.

From the Committee of the "Friend of the Clergy Corporation" for the following:—Collection in Trinity Church, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Richard Whittington, M A, on the 12th inst, £20 11s 7d, after deduction of £6 for ordinary collection, including £1 from Lady Trench, and £1 from Messrs Cannock and White, per the Venerable Archdeacon Gregg; also, for the collection in the evening, after a sermon by same preacher in the Molyneux Asylum, £4; also, for a moiety of collection, after a sermon at Stillorgan Church, on the 19th inst., £3 7s 6d; and for £6 1s, collection after sermon in the evening, at Carysfort Church, including £1 1s subscription from Mrs Geoghegan, together with the following annual subscriptions, recently received:—Wm Bloomfield, Esq, £1 1s; Rev W Vesey, 10s 6d; Mrs Campbell, £1 1s; Dr Parker, £1 1s; Rev J G R Ousley, £1 1s; J Whittington, Esq, £1 1s; Wm Armstrong, Esq, Q C, £3 3s.

The Army.

CHATHAM, AUGUST 20.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.—This afternoon detachments of troops from most of the infantry regiments serving in India arrived at St. Mary's Barracks from Calcutta, having disembarked at Gravesend from the steamer Sevillas. The troops belong to the 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, 1st battalion 8th (the King's), 1st battalion 20th, 1st battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 35th, 38th, 71st (Highland Light Infantry), 83rd, 90th (Light Infantry), and 97th Regiments, the Rifle Brigade, and Royal Artillery, together with some troops who have been sent home from the Royal Bengal Artillery, and some other native corps, the whole in medical charge of Assistant-Surgeon T. J. Biddle, 1st battalion 8th Foot. The troops sailed from Calcutta on the 19th of April last. After they had been medically inspected nine men were ordered into hospital at Fort Pitt, and the remainder sent to St. Mary's invalid depot, where they will be inspected by a Chelsea board.

Intelligence was also receive[illegible] the garrison this morning

of the arrival of upwards of 300
at Gravesend, in the Earl of B
Bombay. The troops will be la
and proceed at once to Fort Pi

The N

The following appointments
Admiralty:—Augustus G. Whi
of master, and appointed to t
O'Brea, chief engineer, to the C
class assistant-engineer, to the C
second class assistant-engineer,
Freeborne, second class assistan
George Paul, third class assistan
Albert R. Hurses, third class
Espoir; John William Elliott, th
to the Asia, for temporary char
Grinder; John Gordon, third cla
Curlew; Thomas Russell, acting
neer, to the Tartar; Edwin J
assistant-engineer, to the Espo
acting third class assistant-engine
service in the Myrtle; Alexande
class assistant-engineer, to the
John Robertson, acting third cla
Castor.

LATEST

BY MAGNETIC T
TI
Ha

KINGDOM OF

NAPLES, AUG. 18—(via Mar
arms, and 200 tents, said to
nia, have been gradually lan
compelled by the Royal Guard
suspected that their intention
construction of barricades, in
rection breaking out. The
journed until the 26th inst.,
August.

VIENNA, AUG. 21.—M. De B
been accredited as special Envoy
presented to-day his *lettre de*
Plenipotentiary of Russia.

The committee of 21 memb
the Empire adopted to-day, b
the political programme of the
for all the provinces. The Mi
formal adhesion to the progra

ROME.

AUG. 18 (via Marseilles).—Th
xion, on the 15th inst., passed
tively stated that 3,000 soldiers,
of the Duke of Modena, have ent
Pope. Disturbances connected
have been suppressed.

PIEDMONT

GENOA, AUGUST 20.—Official
state that the Neapolitan troops
fired on a brig, coming from Ma
arms and ammunition. The yes
taken possession of by the Neapol

SARDINIA

TURIN, AUGUST 20.—Baron W
pointed Neapolitan Minister at Tu

HUNGARY

VIENNA, AUGUST 21.—Accordin
from Pesth, perfect order prevaile
fete of St. Stephen yesterday.
present at the procession, in wh
Stephen, were carried through the
men, and the Primate of Hungar
an with drawn swords, also too
sion, which was very imposing.
the principal inhabitants attende
which the Primate was also invited

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, TUESDAY.—The state
relative to the interview at Toeplit
dicted.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AN

The *Opinione Nationale* affirm
manner, that the hostile expression
Emperor, attributed to Garibaldi
spondent in Messina, are pure inve

ALGIERS.

TOULON, AUG. 21.—The Toudre
to Tunis to convey the Bey from
where he will remain during the
and Empress. A squadron of sev
their Majesties to Algiers.

BOMBAY MAI

The Delta, with the heavy p
mails, is expected at Southampton
China arrived at Suez on the 10th
Vectis reached Malta on the 15th

THE PENINSULAR

SOUTHAMPTON, TUESDAY.—The
above mails, has arrived. She b
£2,290 in specie, and a general car
the 20th she spoke the Massilia
west.

The Count de Bolsahao had arriv
Magdalena. Lisbon exchange on
months, 54¼; on Paris, 5.30.

LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOU
SION RAILWA

This afternoon the ordinary half-
the proprietors was held. Report a

HOUSE OF LORDS—Y

The Rifle Volunteer Corps, the L
(Ireland) Bill, the Fortifications, th
the Stamp Duties (No. 2), and the D
Bills were read a third time and pa
The Commons' amendment to the
Judgments, and the Excise Dutie

The Excise Duties' Bill was read
The East India Loan Bill was re
The Commons' reasons for disag
amendment in the County Coron
sisted and admitted.
The House adjourned at five min

HOUSE OF COMMONS—

In the morning sitting.
The CHANCELLOR of the EXC
Captain STACKPOOLE, stated that t
no power to distribute the funds of
Bank among the depositors. It mi
introduce a Bill for the purpose, bu
take any steps in the matter.
The Appropriation Bill was read
The Endowed Charities and M
passed through Committee.
Some progress was made in c
Court of Chancery Bill, when the sitt

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT BILL

In the evening sitting.
On the order of the day for the
Zealand Bill,
Lord PALMERSTON said that t
was to protect the interest of the A
pared, however, that the Constitut
already gave the Crown sufficient p
year. Under these circumstance
period of the session, he thought
the bill.
Sir J. PAKINGTON complained
the Government as to this Bill. It
valuable measure, and the Governme
to have made up their minds upon
was reason for the withdrawal of th
Government felt, even with the rema
House of Commons, that they could
A despatch had been received fro
New Zealand, containing papers fro
Chief Justice, which showed the folly
measure, and that in face of those
most of those in England con
Zealand. Behind the backs of the
sent up to the present mo
question of passing the bill. The
be trifling with a great subject, and
government.
Mr. HADFIELD defended the bill,
the Government in introducing it.
went not to interfere in Eccle
Zealand, they had quite enough in tha
Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that the
not to have given up so important
passed the House of Lords, without
defended, at some length, the princ
and the reason of the Government
measure which was in accordance w
colony.
Sir G. C. LEWIS said when the bi
Lords the Government felt some
course they should pursue. It
this evening that after examinin
Crown, they had come to the d
were sufficient, and that the
Mr. ADDERLEY declared that if
proceeded with the bill, they woul
to pass a measure so dangerous a
previous colonial policy.
After some observations from the
[illegible], the order for the
The House then went into committ
Bill.
Lord C. PAGET explained that
to modify and soften
discipline. In reframing laws now
proposed to make the presen
ry for holding courts-martial, i
and to allow lieutenants t
so as to facilitate the holding
severity of our exi
modifications which had since bee

tion, that the conduct of the
stances, was illegal; and this
oclamation. But, somehow,
ellor Campbell exercised his
avour of his countryman,
y unfortunate in requi-
to aid him in the ad-
Having made his reputa-
Law Reports—and all lawyers
result of the labours of Ellis
ring confined his practice to
Blackburne has found himself,
ble of adapting himself to the
or of appreciating the atten-
entry of the counties in which
tunately these matters have
ich, apparently, will not add
f justice.
deal latterly of Abdel Kader,
leon. Perhaps an anonymous
l Kader, Emperor of Arabia,"
taken in connection with the
nce, as the beginning of the end.
is to show that the Ottoman
pieces, and that the Asiatic
under a man who, while he
civilisation during his French
derstands the virtues, as well
netan populations. All the Arab
hould be united in one empire,
Oriental balance of power, and
e made free under the protec-

lantic Mail Packet Company has
public attention, it may not be
of the doings of other Atlantic
l reason for the renewal of the
Samuel Cunard to the Govern-
ard again before the select com-
Commons, was the necessity of
, the expense of which the com-
cted to meet unless the contract
with many here a subject of
f these new vessels have been
ct has been renewed 18 months,
e Cunard Company were said to
of large size, which was to cost
these 18 months, the Galway
difficulties, have succeeded in
ard to four vessels, each the size
t was, if I mistake not, the name
Cunard—it may be worth while
8 months more will enable this
ich sails under the full breeze of
ch their one vessel.

able Intelligence.

URT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUG. 20.

dney Herbert left London yesterday
to attend her Majesty.
tess of Devon are visiting their
wcastle West, county Limerick. The
Lady Agnes Courtenay received a
e tenantry. An address was pre-
l. In the evening there were fire-
has arrived at Kilpeacon-house,
Corry, R.N., is on a visit to his
elmore, at Castlecoole.
n has arrived at Tinnehinch, county
M.P., and family, and Mr. J. A.
mily, have arrived at the Gresham.
King Harman has arrived at New-
om the Continent.
left Merrion-square for the Conti-
t Madame Grisi and Signor Mario
Hill Hotel, where it is their intention to
ian operas commence in the Theatre
on the 10th September.
lect elementary singing class for
at half-past two o'clock, in the Concert-
Kingstown.

THOMAS COTTERILL, ESQ.

nmarried, at his residence, London, on the
of 81 years, leaving property to the vast
of one million sterling, which by his will,
l, 1856, he has distributed in the most
ner. After leaving specific bequests to
fern, of Churchfield, Edgbaston, and to
arge amount, with liberal donations to
, he directs the residue of his property,
numbers to the vast sum of £900,000,
al shares amongst his nephews and nieces,
Redfern and Scholefield) twelve in number,
fern, Esq., barrister-at-law.
rill Redfern, Esq.
fern, Esq.
), wife of Wm. H. Deykin, Esq., High-
rn), wife of Doctor Birt Davies, of Bir
of Maria (Redfern), deceased, wife of
Esq., Edgbaston.
ern), wife of James Freeman Hughes, of
gan, near Dublin, barrister-at-law.
lefield, Esq., M.P.
field, Esq.
field), wife of George Hounsfield, Esq., of
Sheffield.
olefield, Esq.
equitable and liberal distribution, each
above-mentioned inherits the handsome
0.
n early life, was an American merchant, one
m of Messrs. Clement, Cotterill, & Sons, of
rmingham (now represented by William
M.P.) from which, about 50 years ago, he
ample fortune, and took up his residence in
where he lived for several years, until, we
of his elder brother, William Cotterill,
ho bequeathed to him and his sisters, Mrs.
s. Scholefield, large fortunes; since which
principally in London, devoting with un-
greater portion of his time to the acquisi-
wealth, which he has now so nobly distri-
tterill was a man of very gentlemanly
address, with the highest sense of honour and
relation of life; and although possessed of
wealth, he lived in a most unostentatious
as appointed the following trustees and
will, viz:—William Scholefield, Esq., M.P.;
ll, Esq.; — Girdler, Esq.; — Bell, Esq.;
tees, William Redfern, Esq., and William
M.P.—*Communicated.*

The Church.

on Sunday, in Trinity College Chapel, for
f St. Andrew's, the sermon was preached
the Dean of Down. Prayers were read by
on and Tisdall.
p of Killaloe, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh,
al visitation of those two latter dioceses
allinasloe, on Thursday, the 30th August
attendance of the clergy is expected, as
erable importance are to be brought under
iberation.
s Baker has tendered his resignation of the
thery, archdiocese of Dublin, which has
is Grace the Lord Archbishop.
sistant-curacy of Bangor will shortly be
signation of the Rev. W. Twibill. It is
r, and is in the gift of Robert Edward
7th instant, the Lord Bishop of Derry
autiful church of Milford, county Donegal,
a plot of ground adjoining the village of
or the purpose by the Earl of Leitrim.
patronage of the Crown—that is, of her
s—about 200 dignities (such as bishoprics,
gs of the annual value of £400,000. The
s the disposal of 29 livings, worth £8,000.
or disposes of 788 dignities and livings, of
0,000. The Duchy of Lancaster has 48
,000. The archbishops and bishops, with
pters, have the disposal of 4,000 dignities
value of £1,000,000. There are in the
ity of Oxford 482 livings, value £150,000.
livings, value £100,000. The livings under
are 7,063, with an income of nearly
gives for the Church of England 23,215
ngs, with a gross income of £4,000,000.
as two archbishops and thirteen bishops,
nd 2,000 livings, with an annual income
0. The total number, therefore, of digni-
n the United Church of England and
, with an aggregate income of nearly
calculations are based on the published
ious dignities and livings, the actual
very many cases much greater.—

Thanks.

son to Mrs Spiller, Charlemont-terrace
, for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday
eting Committee.
tee for Enlargement of Trinity Church,
llowing, per Rev J S Bell:—Collected by
Bolton, Esq, £2; F W Greene, Esq,
, 10s; Mrs Symes, St Aubyn's, £1;
g, Demerara, £1; Mr William Hunt,
Markham Browne, Esq, London, £2;
5s; R P M, 5s; W Patten, Esq, 5s.
tee of the "Friend of the Clergy Cor-
llowing:—Collection in Trinity Church,
hed by the Rev. Richard Whittington,
st, £20 11s 7d, after deduction of £6 for
including £1 from Lady Trench, and £1
k and White, per the Venerable Arch-
for the collection in the evening, after
eacher in the Molyneux Asylum, £4;
collection, after a sermon at Stillorgan
inst., £3 7s 6d; and for £6 1s, col-
n the evening, at Carysfort Church, in-
iption from Mrs Geoghegan, together
nual subscriptions, recently received:—
, £1 1s; Rev W Vesey, 10s 6d; Mrs
r Parker, £1 1s; Rev J G R Ousley,
n, Esq, £1 1s; Wm Armstrong, Esq,

The Army.

CHATHAM, AUGUST 20.

IA.—This afternoon detachments of
e infantry regiments serving in India
Barracks from Calcutta, having disem-
from the steamer Sevillas. The troops
talion 5th Fusiliers, 1st battalion 8th
talion 20th, 1st battalion 23rd Royal
38th, 71st (Highland Light Infantry),
nfantry), and 97th Regiments, the
Royal Artillery, together with some
sent home from the Royal Bengal
ber native corps, the whole in medical
rgeon T. J. Biddle, 1st battalion 8th
d from Calcutta on the 19th of April
been medically inspected nine men
pital at Fort Pitt, and the remainder
valid depot, where they will be in-
oard.
receive the garrison this morning

of the arrival of upwards of 800 cavalry and infantry troops, at Gravesend, in the Earl of Balcarras, Captain Morris, from Bombay. The troops will be landed at Gravesend to-morrow, and proceed at once to Fort Pitt.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Monday, at the Admiralty:—Augustus G. Whichelo, promoted to the rank of master, and appointed to the Black Eagle; John T. O'Bree, chief engineer, to the Tartar; James Ross, first class assistant-engineer, to the Curlew; William H. Tweedy, second class assistant-engineer, to the Colossus; Charles Freeborne, second class assistant-engineer, to the Espoir; George Paul, third class assistant-engineer, to the Tartar; Albert R. Hersee, third class assistant-engineer, to the Espoir; John William Elliott, third class assistant-engineer, to the Asia, for temporary charge of the machinery of the Grinder; John Gordon, third class assistant-engineer, to the Curlew; Thomas Russell, acting third class assistant-engineer, to the Tartar; Edwin Jackson, acting third class assistant-engineer, to the Espoir; John Austen Crawley, acting third class assistant-engineer, to the Cumberland, for service in the Myrtle; Alexander Gillanders, acting third class assistant-engineer, to the Indus, as supernumerary; John Robertson, acting third class assistant-engineer, to the Curlew.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

NAPLES, AUG. 18—(*via* Marseilles).—1,500 men, with arms, and 200 tents, said to have come from Sardinia, have been gradually landed at Naples, but were compelled by the Royal Guards to re-embark. It was suspected that their intention was to assist in the construction of barricades, in the event of an insurrection breaking out. The elections have been adjourned until the 26th inst., instead of the 2nd of August.

VIENNA, AUG. 21.—M. De Balabina, who has already been accredited as special Envoy to the Court of Vienna, presented to-day his *lettre de creedence* as Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia.

The committee of 21 members of the Council of the Empire adopted to-day, by 18 against 3 votes, the political programme of the Hungarian members for all the provinces. The Ministers also gave their formal adhesion to the programme.

ROME.

AUG. 18 (*via* Marseilles).—The Feast of the Assumption, on the 15th inst., passed off quietly. It is positively stated that 3,000 soldiers, formerly in the service of the Duke of Modena, have entered the service of the Pope. Disturbances connected with the enlistment have been suppressed.

PIEDMONT.

GENOA, AUGUST 20.—Official advices from Naples state that the Neapolitan troops on the Calabrian coast fired on a brig, coming from Malta and London with arms and ammunition. The vessel was stranded, and taken possession of by the Neapolitans.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, AUGUST 20.—Baron Winspeare has been appointed Nepolitan Minister at Turin.

HUNGARY.

VIENNA, AUGUST 21.—According to advices received from Pesth, perfect order prevailed during the National *fete* of St. Stephen yesterday. General Benedek was present at the procession, in which the arms of St. Stephen were carried through the streets. Many noblemen, and the Primate of Hungary, escorted by young men with drawn swords, also took part in the procession, which was very imposing. General Benedek and the principal inhabitants attended a grand dinner, to which the Primate was also invited.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, TUESDAY.—The statement of the *Nord*, relative to the interview at Toeplitz, is officially contradicted.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND GARIBALDI.

The *Opinione Nationale* affirms in the most positive manner, that the hostile expressions towards the French Emperor, attributed to Garibaldi by the *Times'* correspondent in Messina, are pure inventions.

ALGIERS.

TOULON, AUG. 21.—The Toudre is about to proceed to Tunis to convey the Bey from that place to Algiers, where he will remain during the stay of the Emperor and Empress. A squadron of seven vessels will escort their Majesties to Algiers.

BOMBAY MAILS.

The Delta, with the heavy portion of the above mails, is expected at Southampton about the 24th. The China arrived at Suez on the 10th. The Ripon and Vectis reached Malta on the 15th inst.

THE PENINSULAR MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, TUESDAY.—The Sultan, with the above mails, has arrived. She brings 36 passengers, £3290 in specie, and a general cargo of fruit, &c. On the 20th she spoke the Massillia steaming, southward.

The Count de Bolcahao had arrived at Lisbon by the Magdalena. Lisbon exchange on London at three months, 54⅛; on Paris, 5.30.

LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTH-END EXTENSION RAILWAY.

This afternoon the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held. Report adopted.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Rifle Volunteer Corps, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Fortifications, the Customs (No 2), the Stamp Duties (No. 2), and the Defence of the Realm Bills were read a third time and passed.

The Commons' amendment to the Crown Debts and Judgments, and the Excise Duties Bills were agreed to.

The Excise Duties' Bill was read a second time.

The East India Loan Bill was read a first time.

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing to the Lords' amendment in the County Coroners' Bill were considered and admitted.

The House adjourned at five minutes to six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

In the morning sitting,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Captain STACKPOOLE, stated that the Government had no power to destribute the funds of the Tralee Savings Bank among the depositors. It might be advisable to introduce a Bill for the purpose, but it was too late to take any steps in the matter.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time.

The Endowed Charities and Militia Pay Bill was read through Committee.

Some progress was made in committee with the Court of Chancery Bill, when the sitting was suspended.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT BILL WITHDRAWN.

In the evening sitting,

On the order of the day for the reading of the New Zealand Bill,

Lord PALMERSTON said that the object of the bill was to protect the interest of the Aborigines. It appeared, however, that the Constitution of New Zealand already gave the Crown sufficient power for that purpose. Under these circumstances, and at that late period of the session, he thought it best to withdraw the bill.

Sir J. PAKINGTON complained of the conduct of the Government as to this Bill. It was a most objectionable measure, and the Government ought before this to have made up their minds upon the subject. The real reason for the withdrawal of the bill was that the Government felt, even with the remaining skeleton of a House of Commons, that they could not pass this bill. A despatch had been received from the Governor of New Zealand, containing papers from the Bishop and Chief Justice, which showed the folly of attempting such a measure, and that in face of those against the protest of those in England connected with New Zealand. Behind the backs of the colonists, the Government up to the present moment declared its intention of passing the bill. The present proceeding was trifling with a great subject, and was worthy of the Government.

Mr. HADFIELD defended the bill, and the conduct of the Government in introducing it. He urged the Government not to interfere in Ecclesiastical quarrels, and they had quite enough in that way at home.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that the Government ought not to have given up so important a bill, which had passed the House of Lords, without due consideration. He defended, at some length, the principle of the bill, and stated the reason of the Government for withdrawing a measure which was in accordance with the interest of the colony.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said when the bill first came from the Lords the Government felt some difficulty as to the course they should pursue. It was only on the previous evening that after examining the powers of the Crown, they had come to the decision that those powers were sufficient, and that they could withdraw the bill.

Mr. ADDERLEY declared that if the Government had proceeded with the bill, they would have been soon passing a measure so dangerous and subversive of previous colonial policy.

After some observations from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the order for the second reading was discharged.

The House then went into committee on the Naval Discipline Bill.

Lord C. PAGET explained that the bill was intended to modify and soften the naval code. In reforming laws now two centuries old, it was proposed to make the presence of three ships necessary for holding courts-martial, instead of five as formerly, and to allow lieutenants to sit upon such courts, so as to facilitate the holding. After adverting to the extreme severity of our earlier laws, and the modifications which had since been introduced, he explained that the bill limited the power of the courts to pronounce sentence of death to certain cases really deserving of such punishment, and giving them the power of awarding punishment of different grades. The bill left the definitions of mutiny as it found them, but he hoped in committee they might introduce improvements on that subject. Further, the bill gave power to deal with offences committed on shore, the absence of which at present caused much inconvenience. As to punishment of flogging, nothing pained officers more than to have to inflict it. It was only from dire necessity that they inflicted it. The bill, therefore, did not abolish the punishment, but checked it, and brought it under due control. The navy intended to copy the regulations introduced into the army, so that sailors placed for good conduct in a particular class would not be liable to corporal punishment; moreover, when any sailor was accused, it should be necessary, under the bill, in the first instance, that inquiry should be made by one or more officers, who would report to the captain, with whom would be the ultimate decision. He showed from returns that the punishment was decreasing year after year, and he was convinced that, in the improved state of the navy, it would decrease still further. While in 1856 one man in 39 was flogged, in 1859 there was only one flogged in 67. This diminution was gradual, and he fully believed that it would be carried still further.

Sir J. PAKINGTON expressed his satisfaction at the statement just made, and considered that the Government had only done its duty in bringing it forward. He was especially glad that steps would be taken to reform the present most inconvenient system of courts-martial, which he had himself, when at the head of the Admiralty, intended to attempt. He considered the main propositions of the bill to be extremely judicious.

After some further discussion, the House proceeded to discuss the details of the bill. A prolonged discussion ensued upon various points of detail, but the bill ultimately passed through committee, and ordered to be reported.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, as amended in committee, having been resumed, a division took place on the question whether the first clause which had been introduced in opposition to the wishes of the original framers of the measure should stand part of the bill, this being decided in the affirmative by a majority of 70 against 13.

Sir G. BOWYER, by whom the bill was brought forward, complained that its original import was completely altered, the measure having been converted into a penal enactment. He also complained of the conduct of the Government, who had approved of the bill as originally introduced, and, nevertheless, voted for the new clause.

After some remarks by Mr. NEWDEGATE, and a personal explanation from the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, which was followed by a brief discussion, the bill was ordered for the third reading to-day (Wednesday).

The Court of Chancery Bill passed through committee.

On the motion for considering the Lords' amendment to the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill,

Mr. B. OSBORNE referred to some recent proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and especially to the increase they had sanctioned in the revenue of the Dean of York. He moved, as a further amendment, a clause providing that any proposal for augmenting the income of ecclesiastical dignitaries should be laid before the House at least six weeks before being submitted to the Queen in council.

Sir G. C. LEWIS doubted whether this motion was strictly in order, as not relating directly to the Lords' amendments, whereto it was proposed to be appended.

The SPEAKER stated that the notice was irregular; and, after some discussion,

The Lords' amendment, were agreed to, with some trifling alteration.

The Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill was considered as amended, and committed, and ordered to stand for third reading.

The remaining orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjoured at 1-50 a.m.

REPORTED MERCANTILE FAILURE.—An injurious rumour regarding the stability of an extensive and highly respectable mercantile establishment in Dublin having prevailed during the past week, we have felt it our duty to institute inquiry on the subject, and we are bound to say that we believe the report to be really destitute of foundation.

DUBLIN LITERARY UNION.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the School-room, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, when Mr. Charles Gladstone will read the Rev. Mr. Stowell's lecture on "Manliness." Visiters, especially young men, are invited to attend.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS' HALL, COOMBE.—Statement of Accounts for the week ending 20th of August, 1860:—No. of depositors, 289; amount lodged, £12 17s 2d; new accounts opened, 31; No. of withdrawals, 40; amounts withdrawn, £13 1s 7d; total number of depositors to this date, 1,619; total amount lodged, £479 11s 11d.

THE PROPHESIES.—A very interesting lecture was delivered yesterday morning, in one of the rooms attached to St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. James Campbell, late of the diocese of Chester. The subject treated of was that of the prophesies in the Book of Revelations, the lecturer expressing his own views upon them, and arguing that many had already been fulfilled, and that others were gradually being realised at home and abroad. The subject was very ably handled, and deserved a more numerous auditory than that present. Such persons, however, as attended appeared greatly impressed with the discourse.

THE IRISH MISSION.—The usual meeting of the Irish Mission was held on Monday evening, in the Metropolitan Hall—the Rev. Thomas Scott in the chair. The Rev. —Giles, sen., read a Scripture lesson, from the 5th chapter of the General Epistle of St. James, and afterwards gave out a hymn of Luther's, in which the eminent Reformer exhorteth to putting our trust in God, even in our greatest trials. He next engaged in supplications for a blessing upon the harvest, and that God would cause the rain to cease, and to dispel the clouds from the heavens, and give us the blessing of this glorious sunshine, so that we might have a fruitful season, and the labours of the husbandman be crowned with an abundant harvest. He had, in the beginning of the year, blest us with fair and genial weather, so that the earth had become clothed with beauty, and had also produced plenty of food for the cattle; and though He seemed to have a controversy with us at present, yet, as he was a God of mercy, and was also long-suffering, they were encouraged to approach Him and to supplicate the above blessing. The rev. gentleman continued his very seasonable and appropriate supplications at considerable length further, and with much fervour of spirit, which had a beneficial effect upon the auditory. The Rev. J. Nelson next read a Scripture lesson from the 1st chapter of St. Peter's General Epistle, beginning at the 11th verse, in which the Apostle exhorteth believers to a godly conversation, as they are born again to a new life in the Word of God. He next gave out Mrs. Steel's hymn, expressing admiration for the riches of the treasures given by God to men in His Holy Word. He next engaged in supplication for a blessing on the Tricentary commemoration meeting, now being held in the capital city of Scotland, Edinburgh. Three hundred years had now elapsed since the people of that country had come out of darkness into the pure light of Gospel truth; and, oh! might God bless and sanctify the meeting now being held there to the nation's good. Oh! might they be enabled to stand fast in the light wherewith Christ had made them free; might they ever look upon Him as their Sun of Righteousness, arisen with healing on His wings; might He shed a bright light upon all nations of the earth, and bring them finally into His kingdom! The Rev. Mr. Ramsey next read a Scripture lesson from chap xviii. of Exodus, beginning at ver. 19, and he afterwards engaged in supplications for the Corporation of the city, and that all its deliberations might be guided by a spirit of wisdom, and that unity may pervade its coouncils, and truth and integrity be exalted. The proceedings were concluded with praise and prayer about a quarter to ten o'clock, when the meeting broke up.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—As some labourers were engaged levelling some hillocks, in a field at the rere of the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway, on the road leading to the Royal Hospital, at a distance of about eighteen feet from the surface they discovered a human skeleton in good preservation. By the side lay a sword of antique shape, and several other weapons, as we are informed, resembling those used in ancient warfare. The remains appear to be those of a full-sized adult, who probably fell in some encounter. No official report has been made by the police of the discovery, but the skeleton and articles found with it are in possession of the parties who caused the excavation to be made. The antiquarian may well be repaid by an inspection of them.

INQUEST, CLARA, 21ST AUGUST, 1860.—On yesterday, an inquest was held at Kilbeggan, by Theobald H. Fetherston, Esq., coroner, on the body of William Duffy, carman. It appeared from the evidence that deceased accidentally fell from a load of wheat, on the 14th instant, while returning from Moate to Clara, and was so severely injured that death ensued in five days afterwards. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the evidence elicited.—*From a Correspondent.*

YOUGHAL REGATTA.—This regatta will be held on the 27th and 28th inst. on the beautiful Blackwater. Much sport is anticipated; and we understand the proceedings will terminate with a ball. Return tickets will be issued at single fares on the Cork and Youghal Railway; an act of liberality for which the company deserve the thanks of the citizens, who will thus be enabled to enjoy a cheap and delightful excursion.—*Cork Herald.*

STREET RAILWAYS.—Some day or other we shall travel over common roads with a speed equal to that accomplished on railways, and with ten times more safety. Hancock's famous venture of a steam omnibus between Paddington and the Bank is not utterly forgotten; we have occasion to remember it ourselves, for we were enjoying an experimental trip in it when the wheel came off, and the human freight was tilted sprawling on the stones. Bray's traction engine brings the same movement into contemporaneous enterprises, and the construction of the tunnel for the Metropolitan Railway prepares us at least for quick traffic along the lines of our streets. Why should London swarm with horses that eat corn beyond all proportion, when science has shown how we may do with a tenth of their number, and be rid of a hundred nuisances and a painfully permanent state of dead lock? We need not wonder at the price of bread when we reflect upon the consumption of hay and oats to keep the London traffic going. The traffic is already established on the railway system in the one particular, that the omnibuses are linked together head and tail. To make veritable trains of them we only need take away the horses, couple the vehicles together, slip a ribbon of iron under the wheels, and put an engine or a pair of horses at the head, and away they go, to the great joy of the police, who cannot now keep them moving, and especially of the fifty people who have been waiting half an hour at yonder corner, in hopes of an opportunity to make the dangerous crossing. That it will be done, no one who marks the movements of the times can doubt, but we must wait till it is forced upon us by pressure of circumstances, and we think that pressure is now very near its culminating point. What we have to do is simply to make railways of our common roads, and in such a way that the rights of the public are in no way interfered with, and that for all horse traffic not connected with the railway there is still as good and as wide a road as ever.—*City Press.*

THE MOORS AND FORESTS.—The 12th of August, the opening of the grouse season, fell this year on Sunday. Shooting was consequently deferred until the following morning. The weather was favourable, and we are glad to learn that the expectations we had been led to form from inquiries made in various parts of the Highlands have been amply realised. Sportsmen in England were naturally incredulous; but thousands of partridges and pheasants had perished before their eyes in the long-continued floods of June and July. But we had no such long disastrous weather in the Highlands; there was no excess either of rain or drought, heat or cold, and the broods of grouse were placed in favourable circumstances both for hatching and rearing. Hence the splendid bags made on the 13th. The birds are not only very numerous, but they are far above the average of years in health, strength, and condition. Since 1855 there has not been so favourable a commencement of the grouse season in this quarter, and, omitting that *annus mirabilis* in the records of grouse shooting, we might go back a great many years before finding a better season for both quantity and quality. The accounts from the far north are not so favourable, we believe, but we have very few returns as yet from either Sutherland or Caithness. From the forests we learn that deer are an average in number, and they are in good condition.—*Inverness Courier.*

HYDE PARK MEETINGS.—The red-bearded orator who attacked Mr. Cowper recently held forth again on Sunday from a bench in Hyde Park. The speaker affected to be greatly annoyed at being reported to have applied to the aristocracy the epithet "bloated," which he denied ever having used; and yet in the same breath he sought to brand that portion of the community with the terms "swinish," "mean," "selfish," and the like, amid general laughter. "Aristocratic government" he designated as "an unmitigated curse," restricting popular liberty, impeding political progress, and hateful in every respect. Towards the conclusion of his harangue some young men edged their way towards him, and tried to push him from his rostrum, at which he became exceedingly wroth, and taunted them with being the paid adversaries of the aristocracy. He was a little alarmed at the rising spirit of mischief among the crowd, and cut short his oration, at the conclusion of which he made an appeal for money to the crowd. A well-dressed man, who on a demand from the audience gave the name of Evans, spoke next. He made at the outset some complimentary remarks upon the gentle and unassuming character of Mr Cowper, which were well received by the crowd, and especially gave the right hon. gentleman credit for permitting, in his capacity of First Commissioner of Works, the free expression of public opinion in the little political gatherings which occasionally take place in the park on Sundays. But launching abruptly into the irrelevant and absurd topics of what he called the right of every man to speak in a church, and the anti-Christian spirit which prevented the exercise of that right, the audience speedily grew weary of him, and sought to amuse themselves with a half-drunken man who strayed among them.—*Globe.*

SHOCKING MURDER AT HOLYROOD.—On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, the body of a girl, named Elizabeth Slater, was discovered in the Queen's Park, near Holyrood, bearing marks of violence which left no doubt that she had been the victim of a foul and atrocious murder. The deceased was respectably connected, having resided with her uncle, Mr. Andrew Slater, a slater by trade, in St. John-street, Canongate, Edinburgh. She left her home, unknown to her relatives, about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, carrying a bundle of her clothing, and her absence from home that night led to much, but unavailing, searching on the part of her friends, aided by an officer of police. According to her uncle's statement, she was only eleven years of age, though her appearance would lead to the belief that she was 14 or 15. Her motive in leaving home has not been explained, her friends asserting that no quarrel or misunderstanding of any kind had taken place. The first trace that has been made of her since leaving home was her being seen about nine o'clock in the High-street, with a soldier of the 13th Light Dragoons, from Piershill Barracks. She was next seen, according to the testimony yet collected, shortly after midnight in the company of two dragoons, one of them being a corporal. She was also seen about two o'clock on Sunday morning by the sentries on duty in the front of Holyrood Palace, and at the south gate of the Palace-gardens; and lastly she was seen in company of three soldiers in the park behind the palace by a man whom she accosted and asked the way to Musselburgh. This man saw one of the soldiers striking her with his switch, which caused her to cry, and supposing that she wished to part company with them, he pointed out to her the way leading out of the Park at Croft-an-righ. She followed him for a short distance in the direction which he had indicated, but suddenly she turned again and rejoined the soldiers, and was seen to go away with them, taking one of them by the arm, and all of them proceeding towards that part of the Park where the body was found. At four o'clock her dead body was discovered near the row of trees that fringe the military parade-ground. Her face was blackened and disfigured, the bridge of her nose was broken, and marks of attempted strangulation were found on her throat. Whether any criminal assault was made on her person remains to be cleared up by the *post mortem* examination. At two o'clock on Sunday the regiment were paraded at Piershill Barracks in presence of several witnesses who had seen the girl in the soldiers' company, but no one could be identified by them. Four men were at this time absent, and for these an immediate search was made throughout the town by the police, and between three and four o'clock two of the absentees were apprehended. One of them, named John Tanner, was identified as having been one of the Dragoons seen in company of the deceased, and he has been committed for trial on the charge of murder; and the other, John Quin, who was not so identified, has been detained for further examination. The utmost exertions are being used by the police to clear up the mysterious circumstances connected with the affair.

A QUACK DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.—ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—At the Dudley county court, on Saturday, an action was brought by a labourer, named Sampson Skinner, and his wife, to recover the sum of £10 from a person who styles himself "Dr. Miller." It was stated that on the 21st of June last the plaintiff and his wife went to the herbal establishment of "Dr. Miller," in Dudley, and asked for a pennyworth of Epsom salts. Mrs. Miller, in the absence of her husband, gave plaintiff a packet. Upon reaching home Mrs. Skinner dissolved the substance in some water, and proceeded to take it. Remarking a strange taste about it, she asked her husband to taste also, which he did, and was immediately seized with vomiting. As he had only taken a small quantity, the effect was not very severe. His wife, however, was taken seriously ill, a surgeon had to be sent for, and for some time her life was in danger. The substance given for Epsom salts was found to be sulphate of zinc, a deadly poison when taken in large doses. His honour at once gave a verdict for the full amount claimed, commenting severely, at the same time, upon the conduct of Miller in leaving such poisons within the reach of persons ignorant of their deadly effects.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD—The act for preventing the adulteration of articles of food or drink came into force on the 6th inst. We extract clauses 1 and 4: "1. Every person who shall sell any article of food or drink with which, to the knowledge of such person, any ingredient injurious to health has been mixed, and every person who shall sell as pure and unadulterated any article of food or drink which is adulterated or not pure, shall for every such offence pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds, together with costs; and if any person so convicted shall afterwards commit the like offence, it shall be lawful for the justices to cause such offender's name, place of abode, and offence, to be published, at the expense of such offender, in such newspaper or in such other manner as shall seem desirable. 4. Any purchaser of any article of food or drink in any district where there is any analyst appointed shall be entitled, on payment to the analyst of a sum not less than two shillings and sixpence, nor more than ten shillings and sixpence, to have any such article analysed, and to receive from such analyst a certificate of the result, specifying whether in his opinion such article is adulterated, and also whether it is so adulterated as to be injurious to health; and such certificate shall, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, be sufficient evidence, and the sum paid for such certificate shall be deemed part of the costs."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This immense vessel is expected to arrive at Milford Haven from America, about the 26th of this month. With a view of affording the people of the South of Ireland an opportunity of seeing this great work of naval architecture, the Directors of the Waterford and Milford Steamship Company intend giving trips at single fares in their vessels from here and return. This great and cheap sea trip—if the weather be fine—will be largely patronised.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The "gridiron" at Milford Haven, for the beaching of the Great Eastern is now very nearly completed. It has been in course of construction for two months, giving employment, at such hours as the tide permitted, to about 200 men, both by day and night. During the latter the effect of the numerous naptha torches was most picturesque. It is formed on the northern shore of the Haven, a few hundred yards from the terminus of the South Wales Railway, fronts the Royal dockyard, and lies due east and west as nearly as possible. The beach, to the distance of 550 feet, has been excavated and levelled to within a few feet of low water mark at spring tides, which at high water will give a depth of 25 to 27 feet. The beaching place itself is composed of two "grids," fifty yards distant from each other. Each "grid" is 150 feet long, constructed of forty strong transverse "baulks" (or beams) of 45, 35, 30, and 25 feet long, by 13 inches square. They are laid down in four lots—10 of each length, with an interval between each beam of three feet. Each "baulk" of timber is firmly fixed in its place by three iron-shod piles of from three to four feet long. The longest of these lots is laid nearest amidships, and the remainder according to their length, thus tapering off to the stem and stern, so as in some degree to correspond with the beam of that part of the ship that will be immediately above them. Two "dolphins," 30 feet high, made of four "baulks," each 13 inches square, firmly clamped and bolted together, strongly supported by back and diagonal "struts" have been driven in at about 300 feet apart. These are for the ship's side to lie against, as well as to act as guides in the operation of beaching. One of these "dolphins" will be just forward of the starboard sponson, and the other near her quarter. These with the mooring tackle and other necessary gear (all of which are provided), will serve to keep the vessel in her position. It being intended that while beached the ship's head shall be to the westward, she will have to be swung previous to going on the gridiron, which, with a craft of her size, will be a delicate operation well worth seeing. The Great Eastern being 680 feet long, it will thus follow that when in position she will be supported by 550 feet of her length, viz., 300 on the two "grids," and 250 on the levelled beach, leaving only 50 feet at her bow and stern projecting beyond the timbers and excavation. The engineers of the South Wales Railway are also constructing a pier of loose stones (found on the beach, and forming part of those excavated in preparing the gridiron) to enable visitors to "the big ship" to have a ready mode of ingress and egress at all states of the tide. The whole structure is of the firmest description, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. It has been made at the expense of the South Wales Railway, and will cost upwards of £1,000. Captain Ramsay, C.B., superintendent of the dockyard, has given all the facilities in his power to the proceedings.—*Morning Post.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The latest from New York states that a very large accession had been made to the number of visiters of the ship previous to the time of her starting on the excursion to Cape May. The incidents of that trip appear to have added another to the many unfortunate examples of mismanagement which have marked the career of this great undertaking. The New York papers are filled with the complaints of indignant excursionists, and one of them has a long series of headings to its report of the trip, in which occur, among other startling lines, "Sufferings of passengers," "The noble ship and her ignoble managers," "Great promises and small performances," and the accounts of the trip go on to tell of the most unseemly squabbles, of ladies dragged out of their berths by American gentlemen (?) of fights on board, struggles for water, scrambles for mattresses, hopeless attempts to obtain refreshments, intoxicated stewards, bewildered nigger waiters, fabulous prices of food and drink, disgusting series of rough practical jokes; and the account of one of the correspondents winds up by saying, "All that men could do to make a noble ship odious, and a grand experiment contemptible, the directors of the Great Eastern have most successfully done, while I cannot now bethink me of a single means of annoying man, woman, or child, on a voyage of pleasure, which the same ingenious gentlemen left untried between the 30th of July and the 1st of August." It is to be hoped that these pictures have been somewhat overdrawn, though the general resemblance of all the sketches affords but too much reason to believe that they are in the main correct. It is stated that Captain Hall and Mr. Bold, the manager, both strongly protested against making the trip until more complete accommodation was provided for the 2,000 passengers who were expected. They were, however, but the servants of the company, and as such powerless, for two members of the board accompany the ship in the capacity of travelling directors. Captain Carnegie is an excellent authority on the management of a frigate, and Mr. Gooch possesses great knowledge and experience in the locomotive department of the Great Western Railway; but it would appear that both these gentlemen have thoroughly mistaken their vocation in attempting to do the work of a Barnum. On the return of these gentlemen we shall, no doubt, have some satisfactory explanation on the subject. The Great Eastern was to leave New York on the 16th, and by next Sunday she will, no doubt, have arrived at Milford Haven. On the trip to Cape May the performance of the noble ship was in every respect satisfactory, the speed obtained being between 13 and 14 knots; the machinery was in excellent order, and gave the most complete satisfaction to those on board. It would have been gratifying if the other departments had been equally as well conducted as that of the engineer's. It was generally reported yesterday that the long-pending arbitration between Mr. Scott Russell and the company had been brought to a close, the award being against the company, notwithstanding that the directors had expended, it is alleged, some £30,000, in order to complete the works left unfinished.—*Observer.*

Correspondence.

LIBERTY OF THE PULPIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As a very important trial is soon to take place in the Ecclesiastical Courts, between the Bishop of Down and the Rev. Mr. Potter, I would suggest and appeal to the heroic apprentice boys of Derry to open at once a subscription list in behalf of Mr. Potter—a zealous minister, an eloquent preacher, and a most true-hearted Protestant. If such be adopted I shall endeavour, *omni vi*, to open one *sine mord* among the divinity students of College. It is a matter which every sound-thinking and Christian man must deeply deplore, that anything like a feud or war should happen between the right rev. prelate and any of the pastors of his diocese. One maintains the right use and liberty of his pulpit, and against this the bishop thunders forth his "Inhibition," and hence originates a very absorbing and important suit, which every minister must have deeply at heart, and must look forward to with serious earnestness. In my decided opinion it would be as easy to take the wings of Dædalus, and soar to the upper regions, as for all our bishops, during the short span of their lives, to become Lord Primates and Archbishops. But to speak, *ad rem*, the public are too wide awake not to comprehend that it is utterly impossible for any man, no matter how upright his character or his integrity may be, how pure his morals, or what his social sphere or standing in society, to get promotion from the present Ministry unless by actually showing and proving to the world that he is a rank partisan, and that he must possess no *small share* of influence in Whiggish principles and Whiggish movements. Consequently, some of our northern prelates exposed themselves to the suspicion of having raised their voices to please Lord Palmerston, against those who preach sound Christian principles, sound and genuine Protestantism, whose principles, since the time of Elizabeth, have supported the Crown, and whose ancestors have bled in the cause of the Protestant faith.—I am, sir, very truly yours,

DIVINITY STUDENT.

PARTY EMBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I fear that should the "Party Emblems Bill" become law, I, amongst many others, may be prevented sporting "the green immortal shamrock" on St. Patrick's Day, as the wearer of "the triple leaves" may be subjected to the penalties of this Act by any "blood-thirsty Orangeman" who may be sceptical as to the fact that the saint ever—

"Drove the frogs into the bogs,
And bother'd all the vermin,"

and who may consider it an "offensive emblem;" and thus, what all true-hearted Irishmen esteem—

"The type that blends
Those God-like friends,
Love, valour, wit, for ever!"

may be driven off the stage in disgrace. I would, therefore, suggest that Dr. Cullen, the unpaid lord lieutenant of Ireland, do order, that a clause be introduced into the bill exempting

"The chosen leaf of bard and chief,
Old Erin's native shamrock,"

from its denunciations; that thus we may continue to enjoy this long-cherished national custom, to the great comfort of, sir—your obedient servant,

AN IRISHMAN.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In looking over the list of the successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service in your paper of this day, I observed that two of those who attended our lectures preparatory to that examination, for three terms, are placed to the credit of other institutions:—William Murray (No. 13), to Kings College, Aberdeen; Valentine Irwin (No. 34), to Stonyhurst College. Thus you will perceive, that our number of successful candidates is 15, and not 13, as you mention in your leading article. Why these young men chose to give those colleges instead of our's, is best known to themselves; but, as probably there is no Professor of the University in town but myself, I think it right to communicate the fact to you as I know that you wish to give honour where honour is due.—Your obedient servant,

T. G. ABELTSHAUSER.

9, Trinity College, 21st August, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, August 21, 1860.

SIR,—I have looked anxiously every day in your excellent paper for a reply to the letter of your correspondent "Van Daub" in reference to Irish art and artists. I have looked the more anxiously, being one of the "hungry pack" to which he alludes.

I now take the liberty of saying that "Van Daub" is incorrect in stating that the late Royal Irish Art Union died of any one particular job. The deceased sank under general mismanagement, with occasional fits of injustice. It lived a luxurious life, and became unaccountably defunct, leaving behind a large sum of money unappropriated, which to the present day remains "in memoriam."

"Van Daub," in alluding to his brother artists, describes them as a "hungry pack." I don't quarrel with the expression, but I strongly suspect that he could not hold his ground with the "pack," and must have endured some of that public "dis-esteem" which he now calls upon the public to bestow upon us.

That "Van Daub" is also an advocate of the Guinea Art Union of Ireland, is manifest from his ardour in upholding the foreign imported pictures, as prizes in that Art Union. The subscribers and the public should be made aware that those pictures are not forwarded to the country with the brotherly feeling so ostentatiously set forth by "Van Daub," but are here on commission, and may be the property of picture-dealers. Is this the loving-kindness which is to call forth admiration and generous sympathy for the stranger, while we neglect our own artist's works, struggling at such odds? The public, the Art Unions, and the Academy should not patronise the former at the expense of the latter.

Now, Mr. Editor, all the correspondence on these points which the public has been treated to, has arisen out of an act of the Committee of the Shilling Art Union, in disposing of the sum of one hundred pounds, drawn as a prize, without wading through all the special pleading and angry recrimination put forth, and about which the public cares very little. It appears to me to resolve itself into this simple conclusion—Has the Committee in question acted legally in the course they have taken? If they have not, they should be called to account; and in order to ascertain this, it is not unlikely but some of the "hungry pack" alluded to by "Van Daub," may apply to the Lord Chancellor for his opinion. One word in conclusion to the Royal HIBERNIAN Academy—take down the "sign board," or be consistent.

"ONE OF THE HUNGRY PACK."

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Many of the most respectable inhabitants of Monkstown and its vicinity are anxious to enlist the powerful advocacy of your paper in getting them relieved from a most intolerable and disgraceful nuisance. Private remonstrances, and even public memorials, have failed to accomplish that which I trust the public press will be enabled to accomplish—I allude to the railway station-house at Monkstown. During the late severe weather the small waiting-room allotted to first, second, and third-class passengers has been crowded in such a manner as to render resort to the opposite side of the rail for shelter absolutely necessary; and, although attended with great inconvenience, and no small amount of risk, most people prefer that course to being crammed in a small room not containing twelve square yards. *Punch* some time ago had a humourous print of a railway director sitting with fear and trembling upon the engine of an excursion train, and he recommended that one should always be so placed upon excursion trains. Now, Mr. Editor, I would suggest that one of the directors of this line should be compelled to stand one day in the so-called waiting-room, at Monkstown, and I undertake to assert, the public would be no longer without the necessary accommodation.

Moreover, since the Lord Lieutenant appears very desirous, at all times, of seeing as much as possible of the mixture of classes and of all grades of society in Ireland, I would suggest, when he attends the Royal Horticultural Society's dinner, at Salt-hill, on the 31st inst., he should be invited into the railway waiting-room. It will be at a good hour (half-past six), when the different mechanics are returning to Dublin, after their day's work.—I remain, sir, yours, &c.,

AN INHABITANT OF MONKSTOWN.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

We willingly afford a place to the following temperate and judicious observations which have been addressed to the editor of the *Globe*:—

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the columns of your journal, to point out what I consider to be defective in the present system of conducting competitive examinations, as instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners?

There can be no doubt that, under the old system, when interest alone prevailed, the public service was inadequately supplied with efficient servants, and that much credit is due to the Civil Service Commissioners for the improvements which they have effected. I believe them to be able and conscientious men, and that they would be ready to correct any faults in their system, if it could be shown—as I am sure it can be shown—that the present mode of conducting competitive examinations does not invariably secure the best men; and that, in many instances, it is attended with glaring injustice towards the candidates.

The faults to which I refer are briefly these:—

1st. A may be rejected because he has to compete with B, who, from accidental circumstances, was perfectly familiar with the questions, &c., while C (a youth inferior to A) is successful, because he happened to be pitted against D, who is an ignoramus.

2nd. A youth now rejected, is rejected absolutely, though his marks may be within five of the successful candidate. This is obviously unfair, for he has again to make interest to obtain a nomination, and has to produce all the certificates and testimonials *de novo*.

Assume that the maximum number of marks is 600, an unsuccessful candidate who has obtained 400 marks should have a certificate from the examiners, which should entitle him to a second examination, without his being required to undergo the preliminary formalities; and such certificate should be regarded as a claim on the attention of the head of the department in which the youth is seeking employment.

3rd. The number of youths admitted to compete together should be the same in every instance.—I remain, your obedient servant,

Z.

Aug. 18th, 1860.

CAPTURE *versus* RECOVERY.

There are places on earth where man and his works are yet unknown; and within his influence there are institutions which would seem to yield no deference to his most firmly settled notions of right and wrong. "Prize property" is one of these. Its essential idea is successful violence: violence begun not in appeal to any standard of right whatever, but, at best, in simple difference of opinion, and ending in mere transfer of possession. When the British troops wrested Delhi from the hands of the insurgents, and became possessed of property worth some three millions and a half sterling, eager expectations of "prize money" arose in the minds of many who had endured much and fought hard to bring this much desired result about. But earnest cogitations arose in other minds touching the propriety of so regarding the spoil. The shades of Grotius and Vattel hovering over the writing-table of a learned functionary at Calcutta, spun a web of legal doubt wherewith to damp the hopes of the successful combatants; and by-and-bye came a general order from the Governor in Council stating the existence of a "clear distinction, in cases of re-capture, between property of the State originally captured by an enemy in time of war, and similar property seized by rebels or mutineers during an insurrection." The distinction, traced through the terms of the order, and two successive "opinions" of the Advocate General, down to its source, appears to grow out of the rule that they can only confer property who have it. These, however, may confer it either willingly or unwillingly, either for a recognised equivalent, or at the point of the bayonet. The rebellious Sepoys and their abettors, it seems, had not acquired in their plunder any right of property, and to divest them of it was therefore simply to bring it again under the dominion of the personal rights which, in the eye of the law, had never ceased to effect its ultimate disposal. Had Holkar declared war against the Company, and led an army to Delhi, captured it and then stood a siege of the same duration, the booty, though it might have been acquired without even the shadow of what is usually termed right, and might have consisted of precisely the same articles, and have been taken, by a process precisely similar, from the same inhabitants of Delhi, and other British subjects, would yet have been "fair prize." In other words, the force exerted by one State against another is such that a transfer of property effected by it, and confirmed by temporary possession, is as valid, for the purpose in view, as a transfer by purchase. The re-captor is entitled to ignore the right of the original owner. And upon the principle did the late Lord Stowell declare that though an ordinary pirate, belonging to no State, could not give a good title to the vessels he captured, an Algerine corsair, being one of a nation of pirates, could do so.

At what point insurrection becomes ordinary war, and entitles the parties to be placed, in this respect, on a common footing, it is not, as Mr. Advocate General Ritchie admits, very easy to decide, in theory; though, in practice, it would probably, in most cases decide itself. It may be presumed, for instance, that Garibaldi, though no State stands sponsor for his descent upon Sicily, has, at least in so far as that island is concerned, passed out of the condition of a rebel leader; and would now, even by a triumphant and despotic Neapolitan Government, be admitted to be capable of yielding as "good prize" whatever might be recaptured from him. He has been treated with on a footing of equality, and, so far, has been recognised as the head of another State.

There is, however, something in the Parliamentary papers on this subject better worth attention than its legal anomalies. These anomalies have led to no practical difficulties. When General Wilson, commanding before Delhi, issued his last general orders before the assault, he made no reference to, for he probably did not perceive, any such distinction as that announced from Fort William some three weeks later. He simply adopted the ordinary plan of appointing prize agents, and called upon the men to place in their hands for the common benefit, as prize, all captured property. And when the highest legal authority had so narrowed the definition of "prize" as to place out of reach, in that shape, the greater part of what had been taken, even he, the mere lawyer, though not in strictness called upon to do so, did not hesitate to give expression to the feeling which alone justifies the distribution of prize money, and to urge the expediency of satisfying the very natural expectations of men who had worked for weeks before the walls of a hostile city, and at length carried it by assault. And others thought with him. The Government property recaptured only melted from sight to reappear in the welcome form of a handsome allowance of batta; private property reclaimed paid salvage in the same shape; and the end was only a more perfect application of the rule which now wisely converts the indiscriminate plunder of past times into an orderly distribution, among all concerned, of the common fruits of extraordinary exertion.—*Globe.*

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

On Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, Mr. John Humphreys, the coroner for the Eastern Division of Middlesex, and a highly respectable jury, assembled at the Railway Tavern, Grove-road, Mile-end, to investigate the death of the deceased lady whose name was given as Mary Emsley, aged 70 years, of No. 9, Grove-road, Stepney. Mr. Rose, the solicitor, was present.

The room was densely crowded long before the inquiry commenced, and a number of the guardians, trustees, and friends of the deceased were present to hear the evidence, and the utmost interest was manifested by all in attendance.

The jury having been sworn, accompanied the coroner to the house to view the body. They afterwards went over the premises to examine them.

While the coroner and jury were absent, it was ascertained from Mr. Thornton and Mr. Tanner, the two detective officers who have inquired thoroughly, and with great intelligence, into the case, that they had found money to the extent of £48 in the house, £32 in gold, and £16 2s. in silver. The police expect a still larger amount of money has been secreted.

Mr. John Faith, of Park House, Bow-road, was the first witness examined. He said the deceased was his stepmother. The property left by her husband would go to the daughters of the late Mr. Emsley by his first wife. He did not know whether the deceased had any other relations.

Catherine Wears, of No. 3, Jamaica-place, said she knew the deceased. She saw her between half-past four and five o'clock last Monday evening. The deceased called upon her for her weekly rent. She was then in good health. When the deceased called she asked in the usual course for her money. Her husband was at home at the time. He worked for any one who would employ him. He was a labourer.

Mr. Faith, in answer to the coroner, said that the deceased kept no servants, but a person who had been connected with the family twenty years used to go and see her. He did not know where she was.

Mr. Walter Thomas Emm said he lived at Emsley brick-yard, and was a shoemaker. He collected rents for Mrs. Emsley. The last time he saw her alive was last Monday afternoon, at Barnsley-street, Lamb's fields, Bethnal-green. She had just collected her last rents from Barnsley-street. The deceased looked at some taps he had put on, and had some conversation with him about them. Witness told her that he wanted more taps, and she directed him to send to her house for them. He sent his son for them on Tuesday, in the morning and at night. He went himself on Wednesday, twice, his wife accompanying him. He went again on Thursday, but still finding that she was out, he sent his daughter at six o'clock on Friday morning to see whether anything was the matter, but she returned without obtaining admission to the house. He then told his wife to go to the house, and not let anybody in, as he intended to go to Mr. H. Rose, Mrs. Emsley's legal adviser. Mr. Rose met him afterwards at Mrs. Emsley's house, and an entry was made by a police-constable, who had been called.

By a Juryman—He did not call a policeman on the previous night. He thought the deceased had received 25*l*. or 26*l*. on that day. That was about the average amount. She was never in the habit of showing large sums of money, and he did not believe that she ever kept large sums of money in the house.

Several questions were put to the witness as to his motive for sending his daughter to Mrs. Emsley's at six o'clock in the morning, in reply to which he said he had a suspicion that she might be ill. The questions generally were quite irrelevant, and the coroner more than once checked the jurymen who put them.

Edward Dillon, police-constable 19 K, deposed that from instructions he had received he inspected the premises, and opened the house so as to make an entry. He went up stairs with Mr. Faith and Mr. Rose, and after searching the rooms they proceeded up stairs to the top floor, and in the front room he saw the deceased lying on the floor with her head to the partition. He found a mourning ring and three halfpence, but no other money. There was a bed and bedstead in the room, but it had no appearance of being slept on. On the bed were a number of pieces of paper hanging, and under the arms of the deceased were two or three pieces of the paper. He observed blood on the partition and near where the deceased lay. The body was not touched, by the direction of Mr. Rose, until the surgeon had seen her. She was dressed at the time, except one slipper. He saw also blood marks on the door-post. The whole of the rooms were open, and neither the front nor the back doors were locked. In his opinion the deceased's head struck the door-post, as the blood upon the panels could not have been caused if the blow had been given while she was on the floor. The blow was, therefore, given while she was standing, by her falling against the door-post.

Dr. Lawrence Gill, of Bow-road, was called on Friday last between 1 and 2 o'clock. In the front room, on the top floor, he found the deceased, and he believed she had been dead some time. The deceased was lying at full length on the floor; a portion of her gown and petticoat was drawn up over the head. A portion was screwed up as if blood had been wiped upon it. On removing the gown and petticoat he found that she was lying with two pieces of paper at the back of her head—one was open, and she was lying with her face downward. She had all her clothes on except one slipper (the left one), but her head was uncovered, having no cap on. He found the hair of her head matted with blood, and the back of her head hanging in shreds, the bone protruding. He then turned her on her back. The face was green and swollen, showing decomposition had set in. There was an entire loss of countenance, her hand was clasping the leg of a table. He found blood on the door posts and on the panel, and also on the paper which lay over her head. The blood on the wall was bright and shiny quite different to the blood decomposed on the floor. The next day a cap was found with an ornament torn off, and in the cap was a circular hole. He had since made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and in the head he found a lacerated wound one and a half inch long on the left side, and a contused wound, half an inch long, on the right side; also a wound an inch and a half long, over the left eyebrow. The head was full of extravasated blood; the vessels on the left side were much congested; the extravasation of blood extended over the temporal bone, which was fractured, as also the occipital bon bone, which was broken through and forced into the brain. In removing the skull cap it was almost bloodless. The chest, the abdomen, and the body generally was healthy. The wound on the back of the head he believed to have been caused by a heavy circular blunt instrument, and could not have resulted from a fall against the doorpost. The cause of death was the laceration of the brain.

Inspector Kerrison said, from information he received, he went to the house of the deceased, and was admitted by Sergeant Dillon. He went up stairs, and saw the deceased lying on the floor; he examined the house and found the shutters closed but unfastened; the window was up a few inches. He searched the garden, and also the gardens of the adjoining premises, but could find no footmarks whatever. He searched the deceased, and only found a knife, but no money. On his going down stairs, on the first floor, he found a piece of paper, with marks of blood upon it, and also marks of blood on the lower stairs, as of a footmark, which he had carefully covered over with oil skin. He caused every part of the premises to be searched, and had caused the privy to be emptied, but could find no instrument which would have caused the wounds. He had taken great care of the piece of paper he found with blood on it down stairs.

A juror asked how he supposed the parties had entered?

The witness declined to answer.

The Coroner said it was better not to ask any questions at present. They had quite enough before them to show that the deceased had died from violence to justify their adjourning the inquiry.

The jury acquiesced, and the inquiry was adjourned to Monday next.

Mr. Sergeant Thornton, and Mr. Tanner have the Government charge of the case as detectives, and the house is still being searched.

The police are most active in their research; the coroner himself had a private interview with Mr. Thornton and Mr. Tanner after the inquest adjourned.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY:

AMERICA.

LONDONDERRY, TUESDAY MORNING.—The Montreal Company's (s.s.) Bohemian, with dates to the 11th inst., arrived in Lough Foyle about 3 o'clock this morning, and having transferred all her mails, consisting of 31 sacks, on board the tender in waiting, steamed onward to Liverpool.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Fredericktown on the morning of the 7th, and was expected at Gasper on the 12th, and at Quebec on the 17th inst.

The Duke of Newcastle had been unwell, but he had recovered.

A serious insurrection of the negroes at Lonbrero. Guano had caused some excitement among the merchants interested in the guano business, both in Baltimore and Petersburgh, Va.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, 10TH.—Stocks are again active and higher, but close scarcely so firm. Money more active at 6d to 64d per cent. on call. In sterling exchange no change, but little doing. Flour market dull and heavy; extra, 5.20 to 5.27; Canadian, quiet and unchanged; wheat receipt, 36,606 bushels, dull and heavy; sales, 30,000 bushels 1.8 at for Chicago. Spring Corn—Market firmer, with light receipts, and good demand; oats dull and unchanged. Beef and pork dull. Lard heavy.

MONTREAL, 11TH.—Weather in beginning of week hottest of season. Harvest accounts continue favourable.

FAILURE OF THE PAPAL TRIBUTE IN HUNGARY.

The report of the progress of the subscription in aid of the Papal Government is unfavourable in all Hungary and Gallicia, only amounting to £50,000. Some of the richest chapters of Hungary have refused to subscribe.

TRADE IN FRANCE.

Commercial men are becoming more and more alarmed at Garibaldi's movements. They fear that the Emperor may again be induced to assist the Italians, should the successes of the revolutionist party produce a conflict with Austria in defence of her Italian possessions. The uncertainty checks all commercial speculations. The silk weavers are tolerably well employed at Lyons, but at Mulhause business is dull. If the weather should not change, a further rise in the price of wine may be expected. The accounts received from the vine growing districts, state that an abundant vintage cannot be hoped for.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

J. G. Tilley and company, Manchester warehousemen, have stopped payment with liabilities computed at £35,000. Messrs. Chicken and Bodilly, a wholesale house doing a considerable business in the Manchester and woollen trade has also suspended.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. Edmond Buvelot, leather factor, held to-day, it was resolved to accept a composition of 5s. in the pound, payable at two, four six, and twelve months. The estate to be under inspection.

ADMIRALTY CONTRACTS.

The Admiralty will receive tenders on the 27th September, for the supply of 8,000 tierces, and 5,800 barrels of navy beef, and 18,500 barrels of navy pork.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The past week, true to the character of this extraordinary season, has done little towards the ripening of the corn. The sad accounts of disease among the late potatoes, daily gather strength. The tone of the foreign trade has been universally firm. The same kind of weather appears to have ruled in the north of France and Northern Europe, and prices have, therefore, moderately advanced.—*Mark-lane Express.*

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. HATCH.

The *Daily News* understands, from good authority, that the friends of Mr. Hatch are about to indict Mrs. Plumer for perjury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to a calculation made by the police authorities the number of foreigners or inhabitants of the provinces who came to Paris by the pleasure trains for the Emperor's *fête* amounted to more than 350,000.

The volunteer's committee of commanding officers, having observed that numerous schemes have been published purporting to be volunteer friendly societies, &c., decline to promise their support to any society for the present.

A general scheme for Great Britain, with the patronage of the Secretary of State for War, is under consideration, which the public and the volunteers will be invited to join. Amongst the committee are the Marquis of Donegal, Earl of Grosvenor, &c.

The *Espero* of Turin says that the Duke de Chartres has resigned the commission which he had accepted in the Sardinian army at the time of the war against Austria, on the ground that he cannot draw a sword against his relation, the King of Naples.

Price, the Birmingham murderer, was executed at Warwick yesterday.

The Right Hon. S. Herbert left London yesterday morning for Balmoral, to attend her Majesty.

The *Daily News* speaks very eulogistically of the letter of Mr. Cobden. The same journal, speaking of the policy of the Emperor Napoleon, remarks what tells in favour of his good faith, and his good pacific disposition, is that he does not take pains to secure the cooperation of those powers who could support or favour him in aggression. We are very far from giving credence to all the malignity or fear may predict of the Emperor Napoleon. The recent letter to Count Persigny with the intention of conciliating England, is known to have given the greatest umbrage at St. Petersburg. It was believed that the Emperor of France having accomplished all that he sought on the side of Italy would now definitively turn his attention to the Rhine; but it was Italy, not Germany, that formed the topic and the anxiety at Toeplitz. The result is, that it will be easy to provoke Austria to begin a war in which her joint imprudence and misfortune must again disgust any ally from coming to her succour.

THE ARMY.

Two companies (Nos. 9 and 10), third battalion, Grenadier Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cust, arrived in the Royal Barracks this day, from the Curragh.

WATERFORD CATTLE SHOW.—We understand there will be great competition for the challenge heifer cup, which was twice carried off by Captain Ball, and if he succeeds in winning it on this occasion it becomes his property. Lord Waterford will show in this class two weanling calves, two yearlings, and two two-year-old heifers.—*Waterford Mail.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Atmospheric Changes.—The keen cutting winds succeeding the warm moist weather prevailing, will have a deleterious effect on the complexion, skin, and nervous system. Blotches, boils, rheumatism, colds, and sore throats, already surround us, but yield to the early administration of Holloway's remedies. On first symptoms presenting themselves, these invaluable medicines should be at once resorted to, when each and all, diptheria included, will either be prevented altogether, or thrown off without damaging the weakest constitution. Erysipelas, blotched face, and hoarseness, depart at once, before the cleansing, purifying, preservative powers of these twin remedies, which Royalty itself has commended, and whose well-merited praises flow from poor and peasant in every clime.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BAND AT KINGSTOWN.

The Band of the 1st Royal Dragoons will, by permission of Col. Wardlaw, play at Kingstown this day (Wednesday), weather permitting, from 3 to 5 o'clock, under direction of Mr. F. Heidlemann, Bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—Overture—"To Egmont," Beethoven. Waltz—"Jullien's Last." Selection—"Maritana," Verdi. Quadrille—"The Mocking Bird," Musgrave. Selection—"Don Giovanni," Mozart. Waltz—"Pensee A'Moi," Hughes. Galop—"Le Postillion," Zabel.

THE STEAMSHIP LEINSTER.

It is now positively stated that the Leinster will leave Kingstown on Thursday next, at half-past two o'clock, taking on board the English mails. Since her arrival her internal fittings have undergone several alterations and improvements. Yesterday her boiler fires were lighted, steam raised, and her machinery having been tested, was found in the most perfect order, so that on Thursday there will be no obstacle in the way of her setting out on her first journey to Holyhead from this country. On Tuesday next the Ulster is expected to arrive at Kingstown. It is, however, stated on good authority, that the Post-office authorities will make no change in the present postal arrangements until three of these fine steamers are perfectly ready and sea-worthy.

RAILWAY TERMINUS, KINGSTOWN.

During the past few days the spacious apartment, formerly known as the first and second-class waiting room, but recently occupied by Mr. Polson, confectioner, and used as a refreshment room, has been closed, it having, in the absence of a license to retail spirituous liquors, proved an unsuccessful undertaking. It is now earnestly hoped that the directors of this company, who have of late conceded so much to the wishes of the inhabitants of Kingstown, will again adapt this apartment to the use for which it was originally designed.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

These sports, which were to have taken place at Kingstown yesterday evening, have been again postponed until Friday next, in consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday, the beautiful yacht Enchantress, schooner, 255 tons burden, sailed out of Kingstown Harbour for Cork, having on board Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart., R.Y.S., owner; Colonel the Hon. C. Forester, M.P.; Hon. Mr. Sclomin; Mrs. Sclomin; Col. Keene; and Capt. W. Wood.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-COURT.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Thomas Brien, tailor, of Kingstown-avenue, and Richard Needham, dairy boy, Glasthule, were brought up in custody of Constable 78 F, charged by him with having been disorderly, by fighting with each other on the public thoroughfare, at Kingstown-avenue, between four and five o'clock p.m., on the 20th instant.—They were sentenced to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours, in default of paying a fine of 2s. 6d. each.

Thomas Brien was also charged by Constable 53 F, with having been drunk, disorderly, and collecting a crowd in Kingstown-avenue on the same evening. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner having been arrested about four o'clock, on the former charge, was admitted to bail about half-past seven o'clock, and was subsequently re-arrested about ten o'clock, and detained in custody to the following morning.—In addition to the former sentence, he was ordered to pay a fine of one shilling, or to be sent to jail for twenty-four hours.

Henry Lynch, of Gorey, county Wexford, a sailor on board the Courtown, lying in Kingstown Harbour, was brought up in custody of Constable 139 F, charged with having been drunk in Callaghan's-lane; he was also charged by Catherine Masterson, of Callaghan's-lane, a dealer in fish, with wilfully tearing her cap and gown, in her own room, at same place; also with assaulting her, and calling her abusive names. The first charge having been fully proved, the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours, or pay a fine of one shilling. Second charge against him was dismissed.

The following are sojourning at the Royal Hotel, Kingstown:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Pilgrim, and J. Elliot, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. F. M'Gedy and Miss M'Gedy; Mr. and Mrs. T. Byrne; Mrs. Grubb, and Miss Houghton and suite; Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Crookshank and suite; Mrs. and Miss Taffe and suite; Mrs. and Master Murphy; Major T. C. Dickson and Mrs. Dickson; Mr. and Mrs. T. Miller, W. Mussenden, Esq.; Adolphus Tosar, Esq.; E. Durrant, Esq.; Captain Webber Smith, 22nd Regiment; Lieut. D. C. Jones, 98th Regiment; and Mrs. Parkes. Departures:—Lord and Lady Killeene, family, and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon and suite; Dr. and Mrs. Watson, family, and suite; Mr. and Mrs. J. Birnie; Mr. and Mrs. A. Montgomery; Mrs. and Miss Perry; Mr. and Mrs. J. Banham; Mr. and Mrs. C. Kendall; Colonel Bentinck, the Misses Warren, Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Captain Hanly, Leitrim Rifles; Colonel Clark, T. Lanigan, Esq., M.P.; W. Garnett, Esq.

Irish Fairs.

BALLYHEAN (CO. MAYO) FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

This fair, which was held on this day (Monday), was one of the best fairs that came since May last. A great many buyers attended, and consequently cattle were in good demand and sold high. Bullocks, five-year-old, in good condition, varied from £12 to £15, and heifers of the same stamp and age, averaged from £10 to £12 10s; three-year-old bullocks from £9 9s to £11, and heifers from £8 to £10. Dairy cattle were in good demand, and sold well. Milchers were numerous and in good demand, realising from £7 to £10 10s each. Fat sheep sold at remarkably high prices; yearlings from 40s to 50s, and lambs from 20s to 25s each. In fact, all cattle sold well, and very few lots remained unsold.

BALTINGLASS (CO. WICKLOW) FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Our fair, held on Saturday last, was rather under the average as regards the supply of fat stock of all descriptions, and consequently sellers looked for high prices. Springers met a quick sale at from £13 to £17; four-year-old store heifers brought from £11 to £12; three-year-olds, from £8 to £11; two-year-olds, from £6 to £8; yearlings, £4 to £5 10s. Fat sheep was in fair supply, and sold quickly; mutton, 7d. to 7½d. per lb; store sheep from 35s. to 40s; lambs from 25s. to 35s. Pigs were very scarce, and brought exceedingly high prices. Bacon, £3 15s. per cwt. sinking offal.

COUNTY MAYO—THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is a fact pretty well known, that during last winter, which was none of the mildest, the small farms of this county, especially along the seacoast, suffered great privations from the constant severity of the weather. But the spring having set in fine, the people with renewed vigour tilled their lands, and put down their crops, "hoping for the best," and then the summer set in wet and chilly, and continued so, with about a week's interval of fine weather up to the present week, with very little prospect of a change for the better.

Of course it could not be expected that this great moisture would tend to bring on the crops, yet all things taken into consideration, they are in pretty good condition.

There has been a very large sowing of the potato in this county, which appeared, up to the last week, in a very healthy-looking state, so much so, that hopes were held out that they would be spared to the people this year, but since then the fatal blight has made its appearance; I am glad to add that at present it is confined to particular localities. Oats and barley look rather healthy, too, but the latter has become black from the constant moisture in some places. The wheat crop is a remarkably fine one this year. The turnip crop will be a very late one, the rain kept it back. A little more of the sun would enable the farmers to save and rick their hay, which will be very plenty this season.

It is to be hoped that Providence, "who rules the angry floods on high," will stay the present fearful weather, so that we may enjoy the fruits of the season.

DUNLEER PETTY SESSIONS, COUNTY LOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.

Present—George Fitzmaurice, Esq., R.M.; John M'Clintock, Esq.; Finlay Chester, Esq.; Patrick Brennan, Esq.

A publican, named Philip Reilly, was summoned by the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company, on Tuesday, for maliciously placing stones on the company's line of railway between Dunleer and Castlebellingham on Saturday, August 11, whereby the lives of the passengers travelling on the railway were endangered.

Mr. Kane, solicitor for the company, attended.

Mr. Rowland, solicitor (from Drogheda), attended for the accused.

Michael Plunkett, one of the company's workmen was examined by Mr. Kane, and proved that between six and seven o'clock in the evening of Saturday, the 11th of August instant, he saw the accused, Philip Reilly, walking on the line of railway, about a mile and a half from Dunleer station, and saw him going to the side of the railway and take a stone out of the side-wall and place it on one of the rails in a sloping position, so that the engine must strike it; witness took up the stone and followed Reilly a short distance, when he saw him take two more stones out of another wall and place them in a similar manner on the rails, upon which witness went up to him (Reilly), who gave him abuse; witness told him he would report him for it, which he did, and had him summoned; this occurred a few minutes before a train arrived at the place.

Mr. Rowland cross-examined the witness to show that he had a quarrel with Reilly, but nothing was elicited to shake his direct testimony.

Patrick Carraby, examined by Mr. Kane—Was working in a field close to where the stones were placed on the evening in question; was called by Plunkett, who pointed out the stones; saw Reilly at the water-table of the railway, and saw the second stones on the rails placed as pointed out to him by Plunkett; thinks Reilly was a little hearty, or drunk, but did not go near him.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Rowland called Henry Holcroft and George Govers, who proved that they heard Plunkett and Reilly had quarrels, and that Plunkett told Reilly he would punish him if he found him on the railway.

The Magistrates decided on taking informations against the accused, and sending the case for trial. Mr. Rowland applied to have it sent to the sessions of Ardee, where the accused was well known. Mr. Kane applied to have it sent to the assizes, and not to the sessions.

The court was then cleared for deliberation, and, after a short time the magistrates stated, they were prepared to take informations, and send the case to the assizes.

Informations were accordingly lodged, and the man, Philip Reilly, committed for trial; the magistrates stating they would require bail in two sureties of £50 each, and the accused in £100. As soon as Reilly heard the magistrates' decision he fainted in court.

WATERFORD CATHEDRAL.—Mr. Richard Preston, jun., of Kilkenny, has been commissioned by the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford to construct a ringing apparatus for the chiming of bells in the Cathedral of Waterford, similar to that which he put up in the Cathedral of St. Canice.—*Ibid.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "GLOBE.")

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The latest and newest feature in the destinies of South Italy is the arrival at Genoa (14th August) of 85 Prussians, with knapsack, rifle, and bayonet, forwarded for shipment to Sicily by a committee at Berlin. The letter which contains this information, in to-day's *Siècle*, confirms what I reported from Marseilles as to able-bodied British sailors quitting their mercantile engagements there for war service under Admiral Garibaldi, the port of Genoa being full of the runaway tars. It appears now that the departures of volunteers which have taken place for the last ten days, amounting to several thousands, were not conveyed in the direction of Sicily, but to a rallying point on the north-east point of Sardinia, marked on the map as Cape Figari, between which and Garibaldi's property, the isle of Caprara, there is a bay called Le Golphe des Orangers, and in this orange tree roadstead are now assembled and afloat no less than 8,000 troops, ready to pounce on any spot south or north of Naples which the Liberator may have marked for disembarkation. None of the correspondents from the Straits can be aware of this armada, destined to figure very prominently on the theatre of war. The transports have been seen and hailed by skippers for Leghorn, and the secret oozes out very unpatriotically in *La Nazione*, of Florence.

The Sunday illustrated papers here reproduce under various aspects the batteries on the Faro Point protected by fascines and sandbags, with rope work similar to what Todleben originated at the Redan and Malakoff tower. The nature of the shore on the opposite coast of Calabria is clearly set forth, and the importance of this position as commanding the Straits becomes intelligible when the utmost breadth of water way is known to be only a mile and three quarters across.

The incessant rain has interrupted the evolutions at the camp at Chalons, but we have no accounts of similar atmospheric inclemency south of the Alps, and the camp at Santo Maurizio, a few miles from Turin, is reported in full activity, 10,000 troops being kept at strategetic exercise. The King of North Italy has resolved on endowing the country with a Chelsea Hospital or Hotel des Invalides, for which enduring purpose he is about to relinquish one of the various palatial residences of the Crown. The extensive pillared mansion and orange groves on the port of Genoa, known as the palace of Andrea Doria, where that precursor of Garibaldi entertained Charles V. of Spain, is spoken of as a future Greenwich Hospital for the peninsula.

The loan for the Turin Exchequer in prospect of an Austrian war has been eagerly taken up, there being applications for 900 millions, when only 150 were required. I see the *Times* city article puts it at 22 millions sterling subscribed, when but six millions formed the amount asked for. The Turin 5 per cents. are steady at 82, while the Roman, which two years ago were nearly at par, are down to 78, a matter I note because a very wrongheaded Cork paper, quoted in London for an "Italian nobleman's" account of the Irish recruits at Spoletto, sneers at the Piedmontese funds. The Papal loan continues to hang fire, though puffed most vigorously by every clerical bellows all over Europe, and a despatch from the Nuncio at Vienna has obtained publicity in Florentine papers, in which the total subscribed for by the whole Austrian Empire is reported at barely forty thousand pounds. The rich monasteries and collegiate foundations have refused to touch it, and from Hungary absolutely nothing could be had.

I see the London *Weekly Register* is informed from Paris by a correspondent who "has had an interview with General Guyon" (lately in command of the French garrison in the Eternal City), that the General openly "despairs of any remnant of territory being left under church rule, save and except what forms the suburbs of Rome, and that the famous Imperial pamphlet limiting his Holiness to the Vatican and a garden, is, in his opinion, likely to prove prophetical." This statement, printed by an Ultramontane journal, bespeaks a foregone conclusion; but the same Parisian pen might have spared the personal character of the Marquis d'Hautpoul, appointed to the command of the Syrian expedition, the fittest General on the French staff for the task, though his wife had been a vivandiere (according to this correspondent), known in Algeria as "leather cap" (*bonnet de cuir*). The D'Hautpoul family belongs to the very best class of nobility in Languedoc (Carcassonne), ever noted for devotion to religious as well as monarchical principles.

The *Débats* prints a wild report from Florence that the Tuscans are indignant at Count Cavour's throwing impediments in the way of uniting the whole peninsula under one sceptre, and loudly threaten to disannex themselves if Naples is not annexed. This is probably some emanation from that notorious marplot, Guerrazzi.

The *Moniteur* has a lamentation over 16 folios of prints bequeathed by Richard Pugh to the Bodleian Library, but originally abstracted out of *Bibliotheque* here between the year 1785 and 1802, having formed part of a large and important collection, monumental and architectural, from the remotest period in France. It is known at Oxford, and also here, as Gagniere's prints, that collector having been tutor to the Dauphin's son in 1711. How Pugh obtained them is a mystery. The French Government has sent an artist, M. Frappar, to execute fac-similes of the portion in the Bodleian, and it appears that the Oxford dons treat him with proper attention—the least they could do under the circumstances.

The following are extracts from a correspondent's letter, dated Paris, Aug. 20.—

In a letter addressed from Turin to the *Débats* I find the following passages:—

"At this moment diplomacy exercises a very strong pressure on our Government to induce it to bring matters to a close as regards Naples, and to terminate in a pacific manner a question of which Europe is weary. The English Minister himself has told M. Cavour it gives Austria no pretext for interference, because the consequences might be disastrous for Piedmont. This language may not appear in conformity with that which English Ministers held in the House, and especially with that which they cause to be held by their journals, but it is in conformity with the truth. The communication of which I speak to you was made on Tuesday (the 14th inst.)

"M. de Cavour and his colleagues are in great embarrassment. The idea of immediate Italian unity has made enormous progress, and this idea excludes all agreement with Naples. The Minister himself has aided the current; it is difficult for him now to stem it.

"Desertions from the army continue, notwithstanding all the circulars of Messrs. Farini and Fanti. I am able to inform you of the real effective strength of the Sardinian army; it is 125,000 men. I can answer for the correctness of these figures, although for some time past it has been the fashion to state the Sardinian army at 200,000 men."

The first part of the above extract would seem to imply the acceptance as a fact of Austria's intended intervention should Garibaldi invade Naples. Indeed, a previous paragraph of the letter says that although no note had passed, Piedmont had been indirectly informed of this intention on the part of Austria. Since the date of that letter, however, a considerable doubt has been cast in Paris upon the assertion that Austria would interfere if Garibaldi was successful in Naples. I am not yet enabled to state positively how the matter stands, but it certainly does not appear improbable that the Emperor Francis Joseph has changed his mind before his first impetuous impulse had been acted upon to the extent of its official declaration. If he be well advised, he will remain within his own limits, no matter what passes outside of them. Between Venetia and Hungary he is likely to have plenty to do at home. As regards the position of the Cavour Cabinet, it is unquestionably very difficult, and has certainly not been rendered less so by the recent understanding come to between Austria and Prussia, of which the Grandguillot letter in the *Constitutionnel* of the 18th is looked upon as one of the first consequences.

Commercial men are becoming more and more alarmed at Garibaldi's progress. They fear that the Emperor may again be induced to assist the Italians should the successes of the revolutionary party produce a conflict with Austria in defence of her Italian possessions. The anxiety created by the possibility of such an event has given a great check to all commercial operations. This state of affairs must continue until the French Government shall have declared its intentions and made known the state of its diplomatic relations with the Government of Turin.

SARDINIA.

By a letter, dated Turin, August 17, we learn:—The last phrase in the circular published on the 13th inst. by the Minister of the Interior, Signor Farini, has been censured by some. It says:—"Italy ought and intends to be the Italy of Italians, and not of sects." These critics say that Garibaldi's enterprise, supported by so many gallant and enlightened men, and displaying Victor Emmanuel's flag, is no mere work of party, and they say what is perfectly true. Garibaldi and the best officers about him, namely—Medici, Bixio, and Cosenz, are not mere sectarians or partisans. They wish to make Italy free and united, but are incapable of hiding their flag and fighting under false colours. They would be republicans, if they thought a republican requisite or able to save Italy, but it is Victor Emmanuel instead whom they find both requisite and able, for it is his courage and loyalty that has already made him the wished-for Chief of the nation. They will fight with and for him, because they know that by this means alone they shall be able to emancipate Italy. Intelligent men comprehend that the employment of any other means would give rise to a fatal dualism sure to retard, for a whole century perhaps, the Italian resurrection, and so reduce to slavery those provinces that are already liberated. But the Minister of the Interior knows very well that all do not look at the Italian question from this high point of view, for he has in his hand the proofs that the Mazzinian party, ardently supported by pretended republicans, wishes to make a breach between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, to lure the latter into a rupture, or remove him in some way so as to occupy the place he has acquired with so much heroism. It is this party that provokes the desertions from the regular army, although Garibaldi told his agents not to meddle with the regular troops, and Turr said even the day before he left for the south that Garibaldi's name had been improperly used for provoking desertion from Victor Emmanuel's army, forgetting that Austria still held the Quadrilateral, from which she might inflict a mortal wound on the new kingdom, if she saw it disarmed and disunited. Unfortunately, Dr. Bertani is doing all he can to show that Signor Farini is right. The Doctor's two last proclamations do not so much as allude to the King, and hence it is easy to see the colours of Mazzini peeping through them. One of his journals, in announcing that Lamoriciere is still a republican (an assertion that is at least ridiculous, and which shows how monomanically this fixed idea leads the writer to view the opinions and acts of other men), rejoices at the thought that Lamoriciere and Mazzini will command at Rome. Hence it comes, that even in the kingdom of Naples a certain irresolution has shown itself, which is injurious, because they would like to have Victor Emmanuel for their King, but have no wish, through an unworthy trick, to see Mazzini's party triumph instead. This party is in a league with the Austro-clerical journals to deprive Cavour of influence, and it protests that it would unite frankly with the monarchical party, provided Cavour would abandon power. It is natural that they would wish to destroy the most gifted man of the rival party.

It is some comfort that Garibaldi himself, although slightly estranged from Cavour, because he thinks him the author of the session at Nice, is beginning to be weary of these sectarians, who, he sees, are aiming at higher game than a mere minister, or other official, and no longer places such confidence in Dr. Bertani, a man who seeks to divide rather than unite.

For the last week there has been nothing else talked about but the landings in the Calabrias; the telegraphs and journals will have it also that Garibaldi himself has landed. I am in a position to give you information of a more accurate nature. A few hundred Garibaldians have, it is true, landed in Calabria at several points, and many Calabrians have also landed, who had previously gone over to Sicily to procure arms and learn how to organise themselves. Many points of the coast are being threatened, and the Bourbon's means of defence are being studied, but a great part of Garibaldi's ships are collected in the waters of Cagliari, the smaller vessels, which are numerous, being near Messina. In the meantime, *Garibaldi came yesterday quite unexpectedly to the Island of Madalena*,* where he took in 150 tons of coals for the use of his steamers. With less certainty I inform you, that he may perhaps have been at Genoa last night, or he may arrive there this morning; and, in short, it is possible he may have arrived here at Turin to confer with an exalted personage. But I shall not be able to state anything positive on this head before to-morrow.

* La Madalena is about ten miles west of the north coast of Sardinia.

NAPLES.

The disturbed condition of Naples is thus described in a letter dated Naples, August 14:—

"There is much talk and great agitation here, and were I to believe all the reports afloat, the pillage and the murder of half the population would be an inevitable fact at least once a day. Despatches, too, from the scene of conflict are invented every half hour, and ministerial intentions and decisions set afloat in a manner to astonish even one who knows the Neapolitans. One party reported Garibaldi a prisoner last Friday, and the opposite party landed him in four places with 7,000 men on Saturday. The National Guard, too, it was said, was to be broken up, instead of which it was decided in council that the whole body should be immediately armed; and, moreover, 400 muskets were distributed (by the *Comitato*, however, and secretly) in each of the 12 quarters of the city. Altogether, I calculate that about 15,000 civilians must be under arms in Naples alone.

"From real or groundless causes of apprehension, the capital is, I must confess, in a most sad state; every person is arming himself, and pistols and sword-sticks are as common as 'grani.' I have stood and listened to commissions which have been given in places of public resort for the purchase and importation of revolvers. Liberals and reactionists are both doing the same thing. Both, too, are distributing money far and wide. The *Comitato* allows many of its agents amongst the working classes 4 carlini a day, engages men for military service, and despatches them, when a certain number have entered their names, to Sicily. A considerable number left by the Rotterdam last Saturday for Palermo. The real state of the country, therefore, is suppressed civil war, and it is no wonder that the eye is met in every direction by indications of fear. The French Steam Company have telegraphed to Marseilles for another steamer, as 250 persons more than they could accommodate have applied for berths. Some of those who remain are hiring vessels by the month, and others flying to the country. Yesterday, for instance, and the same kind of thing is taking place to-day, there was a perfect exodus. All the market boats, steamers, and railway carriages, were crammed with fugitives from what is regarded as the devoted city. Mattresses and every species of furniture met the eye at every turn of the street. One-third of the shops are shut up, either because there is nothing doing, or that the proprietors are afraid to open them. The notices, too, of "Domicilio Inglese," or "Francese," or "Estero" are multiplying from day to day, and, judging from the fears expressed and the preparations made, the population might be holding their lives in their hands. There was a report for several days that on the 13th we were all to be massacred, and I believe that the apprehension of it sent many away. I had forgotten the warning myself, and was taking my usual evening lounge through the Toledo, looking into the Cafe Europa, that great preserve for canards, when I met the largest military patrol I have seen for many months. Going on a little farther I met as large a patrol of National Guards. The population were looking on with mute astonishment, and every one was shutting up his shop, but nothing came of the alarm—if anything was intended it was a *coup manqué*, and now I suppose, according to custom, another day will be appointed for the demonstration. I used to laugh at reports, and I am very sceptical of them now, but I must say that there is greater danger of a disturbance now that some thousands of civilians are under arms. I observed one thing, and that was, that the two corps did not pass each other, but turned sharp round on approaching.

"The Royalists by no means regard their cause as hopeless, and talk of the resolution of their men to wipe out the disgrace which they incurred in Sicily. I understand that a strict scrutiny has been going on into the several branches of the service, to ascertain their fidelity. As may readily be understood, the artillery and engineers cannot be depended upon. Altogether it is calculated that with 20,000 native troops in Naples and the environs, and four or five thousand Bavarians, they can bring an imposing force into the field, which is to be commanded by General Pianelli, at present Minister of War. Such calculations look very well on paper, but, unfortunately for their correctness, desertion has been going on apace, and sentinels are known to have left their posts. They are tampered with during the day by the agents of the *Comitato*, and, time and place being appointed, they desert, and are kept concealed until an opportunity occurs for sending them off. I do not speak of one or two cases, but of many. The defections are on a large scale.

SICILY.

The latest news from the Straits is denied from a letter dated Naples, August 14:—

The Messina boat came in this morning, and from an official letter I cite the following:—"We have had notice of the first disembarkation in Calabria, but nothing positive as to the progress of operations, which have met with unexpected obstacles. Every night we hear the thunder of cannon, at the entrance of the canal on the side of Calabria, and it appears that the Neapolitan marine seriously oppose the passage. The forces in Sicily increase daily. The communication with Calabria is free; but it is very difficult to have precise information as to the sentiments of the population. Order is re-established in Bronte with great rigour. Some symptoms of a Mazzinian intrigue have been discovered, but without results. The public spirit is persuaded that republicanism cannot succeed. The position is the same as regards the citadel, which is inoffensive. No intelligence from Augusta or Syracuse." This letter is dated the 13th instant.

The following is a more important letter than the one I have already quoted:—

"MESSINA, AUGUST 13.—The great secrecy which Garibaldi observes even towards his own staff induces many to form suppositions and communicate them as facts. I have been informed this morning by leading officers that no one knows exactly the number of troops that arrive and leave, or even their destination. Several attempts, merely as feints, have been made on the Calabrian coast, and even empty boats have been launched.

"The Veloce has not returned. Some say that Garibaldi was himself on board. The first expedition made by Garibaldi into Calabria was at Mello, some miles in the rear of Scylla, under Colonel Missori. A despatch of his arrived yesterday at Garibaldi's camp, saying that their position is excellent—that they have been joined by 1,000 Calabrians, and have plenty of provisions. Several large ships of Garibaldi have arrived at Palermo, and are expected here in a few days, when probably an expedition will sail for the Gulf of Torento, in the Adriatic. Troops arrived yesterday from Palermo. The whole force of Garibaldi is now about 25,000 men at or near Messina. At Bronte the inhabitants revolted, and committed atrocious acts of robbery and murder. General Bixio was sent there with a large force. He put the whole district in a state of siege, ordered the surrender of firearms, cutlasses, and knives in three hours, threatened to shoot every one who refused, and laid a contribution of ten ounces an hour on the district till order was restored. Messina is tranquil, but it is difficult to procure provisions, which are very dear. We have in port two large Sardinian frigates, the French frigate Descartes, and La Muette. This last sails for Naples as soon as Garibaldi has landed in Calabria. There is also an English frigate here. General Garibaldi has left, no one knows for where. The other day a person was arrested at the Faro. He confessed that he was one of the number paid by Prince Luigi to assassinate Garibaldi. 9,000 francs in gold were found upon him, which he says the prince gave him on account. Two others were arrested a few days ago, and confessed their crime at the moment when their execution was to take place. They are said to have made important revelations. The Bishop of Messina is still under arrest."

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE IN AUSTRIA.

We transfer to our columns the following detailed official admissions relative to the above-mentioned scheme, to which one of our telegrams to-day also briefly refers. In them the Papal Nuncio at Vienna makes known to Cardinal Antonelli the result of his efforts for the success of the Roman loan in Austria, where, notwithstanding the boasts of the *Giornale di Roma* that all the royal Catholic nations vied with each other in eagerness to send their offerings to the Pope, only a comparatively small sum was subscribed for. Thus writes the Nuncio:—

"Very Venerable Eminence,—In conformity with the orders contained in your despatch, No. 12,321, I consider it my duty to announce to you that the sums subscribed for the new Pontifical loan may amount approximately to one million of francs. The result, certainly, is not very magnificent, but it was easy to foresee it. The empire is, as may be affirmed, entirely exhausted. The voluntary or forced offerings for the war of last year, the national loan of 200 millions of florins, of which only two-fifths could be realised, the charge of from 30 to 34 per cent. for exchanging paper into specie; the scarcity of provisions in Croatia, Dalmatia, and Istria; the political excitement which exists in Hungary and Gallicia, in consequence of their aspirations after national independence; the example of Italy, and the discouraging news sent from Rome to the *Amico del Popolo*, the Catholic journal of Vienna—all these moral, physical, and political causes have contributed to render the success of the Papal loan most difficult. Among the richest chapters of Hungary, and particularly those of Agria and Albalegia, not one would subscribe, and it has been the same with the greater part of the monasteries and religious corporations. From the preceding details, it is easy to comprehend that the bankers could not dispose of the remainder of the provisional titles which had been confided and sent to me from Brussels; and that the indefinite extension of the time for subscribing beyond the 15th July will not be attended with any good result."

THE NON-LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS OF PARLIAMENT.

(FROM THE ECONOMIST.)

We hear now, as we almost always have heard at this season of the year, complaints of the inefficiency of the House of Commons. "They work hard enough," it is said, "but they pass nothing. The Government brings in at the beginning of a session many bills which it never hopes to pass, and it withdraws at the end of the session many which every one hoped and believed would pass. The 'Massacre of the Innocents,' which Lord Lyndhurst used to ridicule twenty years ago, is not abated yet. Many proposals are made—many speeches are made, but nothing real is done." This is the substance of many conversations and of many leading articles, and it may be useful to consider how far it would be wise in us to pay attention to it.

As far as the present session goes, we might take what lawyers would call an issue of fact. The financial measures of the year are very considerable. We might say that they are enough for one year. Putting the French treaty aside, the simplification of the tariff which Mr. Gladstone has this year effected is a considerable achievement. Sir R. Peel would have brought it forward in his most solemn tones, and would have impressed on a listening House of Commons that it was sufficient not only for one session, but for several sessions. The ratification of the French treaty, and the alterations consequent upon it, even if they should disappoint its most sanguine admirers, may still be productive of great benefit. At any rate, for this is the point with which we have to deal, they are not nullities; they may be mischievous as their opponents say; they may be beneficial as their advocates say; but substantive measures of one species or of the other they indisputably are. In behalf of the present session of Parliament we might plead that it has done a good deal; and though some persons may question whether all which has been done was perfectly right, even these dissentients will not be inclined to question its importance.

We wish, however, to raise this week a somewhat larger question. We think it is far too often assumed that the principal functions of Parliament in the present day are legislative. In ordinary conversation it is often assumed that they are entirely legislative. If it so happened that no important enactment has marked a session, we constantly hear the House of Commons censured as if its time had during that session been entirely thrown away. No mistake, however, can be much greater. There are other functions of Parliament to which an attentive student of living politics will assign as much importance as to the legislative.

In the first place, there is the old but still important function of watching and checking the Ministers of the Crown. We must not estimate the value of this by the actual cases in which we see it exercised. All checks are valuable, not in proportion to the vices they discover, but in proportion to the vices which they prevent. No one who has ever watched the administration of an absolute Government closely can doubt that the vigilance of a popular Legislature prevents even the contemplation of many iniquities which under a quiet despotism are tacitly and easily perpetrated.

But there is a second and far more important function of Parliament even than this. One great function of a popular Legislature is to express the opinion of the people who elected it. During the present session of Parliament the opinion of the English people has been emphatically and efficiently expressed upon several points of the greatest importance. Upon the whole Italian question, complex as it is, and many as are the issues it involves, the English opinion has been brought out in Parliament clearly and decidedly. We have said simply and clearly we will not interfere between the subjects of the various Italian Governments and those Governments. We will not, even for the sake of Italian freedom, intervene in contests between nations and their rulers. We hold as a principle that it is useless to do so; for, as an all but universal rule, a nation which cannot conquer its freedom will not keep it when it is conquered for it. The *test* of its being fit for liberty is its being ready to make the sacrifices needful to obtain it. Such is our policy in a purely domestic struggle with which no foreign Government interferes. But, on the other hand, if other nations, for whatever purpose, intervene, we must reserve the right of intervening too. We will not help subjects against their rulers, but we will not permit despotic governments to put down a struggle for liberty in any country save their own. In the same way a very distinct opinion was pronounced on the annexation of Nice and Savoy to France, and an equally distinct one in favour of the Volunteer movement at home. We select these points instead of others, because upon them no action has been requisite. It may be argued, and, indeed, it has been argued, that all which has been done in Parliament on these matters was "mere talk." But those who so think have simply no conception of the nature of a popular government. It is not too much to say that "speech is action." The adequate expression of the real opinion of an influential nation is of incalculable importance, because that opinion, if thoroughly brought out, may have incalculable weight.

Nor can it be said that the expression given by Parliament to English opinion is inadequate. We might paradoxically say that it was adequate on the whole, because it was imperfect in detail. All but the highest class of speakers doubtless give a very imperfect account even of *their own* sentiments, but in one sense their deficiency in eloquence is a merit. We want to express, by means of Parliament, not the opinion of our most eloquent or our most skilful statesmen—not the opinion of Mr. Gladstone or of Lord Palmerston, but the opinion of the average Englishman—of the mass of the English people. From the hesitating accents and ill-formed sentences of a hundred different members of Parliament, this opinion gains an expression which is adequate to it—which is almost the only one adequate to it—which is absolutely the only one of which it is impossible to deny the genuineness. In the present state of mankind, when so large a part of the civilised world is governed by despotisms which do not permit the expression of public opinion at all; when another considerable part is governed by extreme democracies which provide no adequate organ for expressing the true opinion of the educated classes, it is impossible to overrate the importance of the English Parliament—of the most efficient instrument for expressing the practical opinion of cultivated men which the world has ever seen.

We must remember, too, that Parliament should have credit for much which does not pass within its walls. The proceedings supply an invaluable thread for public discussion both in the press and in society. Every one who has to watch public opinion knows that it is idle to write articles upon subjects which the public is not interested in. The best articles on such subjects will lie unread. But how is the public to be interested in a subject? The public is a very miscellaneous multitude. How can all that multitude be made to take an interest at the same time in the same thing? Only by Parliament, the great national institution in which every one takes some interest, discussing that subject, and, if we may so say, advertising it to the nation. The discussions in Parliament not only express public opinion; they consolidate its formation by rendering an efficient discussion in practice possible.

We are anxious not to be misunderstood. We are far from saying that all the time of Parliament is usefully spent. We know that much of it is by no means so spent. We are far, too, from saying that much valuable legislation is not unnecessarily postponed. We only say that we must not measure the efficiency of Parliament entirely by its shortcomings. We must remember that it has other functions besides legislation; in which, perhaps, it succeeds better—in which it, at any rate, succeeds to some extent.

ANOTHER CHILD MURDER AT FROME.

FROME, SUNDAY.—This town, which has hardly recovered as yet from the excitement attendant on the late terrible murder at Road, was again thrown into a state of consternation this morning by the discovery of another tragedy, for the appearances on the body which has come to light fully justify the conclusion that a cruel, and at present unaccountable murder has been perpetrated. About nine o'clock this morning, a boy was walking along the road, skirting the banks of the river Frome, at a place called Welshmill, close to the most populous part of the town, when he saw a something in the water, which so far resembled a human form as to induce him to call assistance. The coachman of Dr. Harrison, a magistrate, residing near, came to his aid, and drew from the water the corpse of a full-grown male child. The child was quite dead, but had evidently been so only a short time, as blood was slowly oozing from its nose. Its hands were crossed over the face. It had no clothing on whatever, but around the neck was a part of a staylace, with which it had evidently been strangled. The body was promptly conveyed to a neighbouring public-house, and medical aid was summoned by the police. Dr. White attended, and after an examination pronounced the corpse to be that of a fully matured child, who had evidently lived some hours after birth; that the destruction of the child was accomplished by its mother seems probable from the fact that some of the customary duties of a midwife had not been attended to. A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow (Monday), but meanwhile the police are using every exertion to discover the parentage of the deceased. We hear, as we write, that some circumstances have transpired which afford Mr. Superintendant Summers a hope of being able to trace the criminal. The affair has made considerable stir in the neighbourhood, more especially as the circumstances of another suspicious death is under investigation.—*Globe.*

GARIBALDI'S RECRUITING CAPTAIN.—Captain Styles, the envoy of Garibaldi, is a London sensation; he has been located in Fleet-street, at an hotel, and receiving visits from those inclined to offer assistance to Garibaldi. Captain Styles is attired in the uniform of the Garibaldian army, a loose hunting-suit of scarlet cloth, with green facings and gold buttons, tastefully, though not richly braided with gold. The cap is scarlet and gold, and the trousers is a fine canvas. By his side hangs a good Sardinian regulation sword, and among his other equipments is a carbine revolver, with bayonet. He served with distinction throughout the Crimean War, and is decorated with an English medal of four clasps, and a Turkish one for his services in that memorable campaign. His hopes has been realized, and he will take away a great many friends to the cause of Italy, well-armed, and just the right men to do some slashing work. Captain Styles have been more than once in the House of Commons, and received high recognition while there. Of course he has been the lion of the metropolis whenever his somewhat Fra Diavolo-like costume has been seen.—*Court Journal.*

DUBLIN WATER WORKS COMMISSION.

The inquiry instituted by Government, "touching and concerning the state of the present supply of water to the city of Dublin, the necessity that exists for an improved supply, and also the best source from which such improved supply can be obtained," took place yesterday, at 11 o'clock, in the City Hall, before John Hawkshaw, Esq., C.E.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Dr. Gray, Chairman of the Water Works Committee; Mr. Farquahar, Town Clerk; Mr. Nevile, City Engineer; Mr. Hawksley, C.E., and Mr. Francis Morgan, attended on the part of the Corporation.

Several members of the Town Council and a number of the citizens were present during the day.

Dr. Gray attended as chairman of the Waterworks' Committee, and Mr. M'Mullen, secretary to the Grand Canal Company, on behalf of that body.

The Town Clerk read the royal commission. He also read the advertisement for the holding of the inquiry.

The Commissioner said the inquiry which I am directed to undertake divides itself into three heads—properly, perhaps, under only two, as two of the three relate to the same subject. I am "to inquire into the state of the present supply of water to the city of Dublin, the necessity which exists for an improved supply, and as to the best source from which such improved supply should be obtained." Now, I propose to inquire into the state of the present supply of water to the city, and the necessity which exists for an improved supply, and I think it would be better to deal with that branch of the subject before entering into the question of the source at all. I am now prepared to take any evidence, and receive any statements which relate to that particular branch of the subject.

The Town Clerk—The course which the Corporation of the city of Dublin intend to pursue in this inquiry is set forth in a resolution of the Water Works Committee dated the 18th of August:—[Read the resolution which stated the intention of the Commissioners not to interfere at all in the inquiry.] They have entered into a further resolution. [Read the resolution requiring the several officers of the Corporation to attend on the Commissioner and afford on the inquiry all the assistance in their power.] On the 20th of August they adopted a report which it was resolved should be laid by the Town Clerk before the Royal Commissioner. The report shortly sets forth the steps heretofore taken by the Corporation with regard to the supply of water to the city, and gives a succinct account of the plans submitted to them, or made public. In order to obtain every possible plan for the supply of water to the city of Dublin, the Corporation thought it right upon the recommendation of the Water Works Committee to insert in the newspapers of the city of Dublin, on dates between the 7th and 29th June, an advertisement for plans. The Town Clerk read the advertisement which has been frequently published. In consequence of that advertisement the committee received a communication from Mr. Bateman, relative to a former plan submitted by him, and they received letters from many gentlemen, copies of which I hand in. On the other points of the inquiry on which the Commissioner stated his intention to enter this day, the committee have prepared a statement. First, as to the state of the present supply of water to the city, they state under different heads the existing supply, and the sources from whence it is derived, the elevation, the effect of pressure, as ascertained by examination, under which the present supplies are given to the inhabitants of the city. The heights of jets obtained for the extinguishing of fires are stated. There is a statement of the number of houses in the city, the number of those supplied, and the number not supplied. They set forth also the principal chemical properties of the present supply, in both the summer and winter months. If it is your pleasure, sir, I shall read the whole of the statement.

The Commissioner—If any gentleman present wishes it to be read let it be so. It is not necessary to read it now for my information, as I shall read it hereafter.

Mr. Francis Morgan (law agent)—It will, I presume, appear in print in the appendix to the evidence?

The Commissioner—Yes, of course, it will.

The Town Clerk—There is a second statement as to the necessity which exists for a good supply. It states the number of houses requiring to be supplied with water. Statement read as follows:—

CITY OF DUBLIN WATER WORKS INQUIRY, 1860.
STATEMENT NO. 2, AS TO THE NECESSITY WHICH EXISTS FOR AN IMPROVED SUPPLY.

1—The number of dwellings requiring a constant supply of pure and wholesome water to the height of the upper storeys, in the manner prescribed by the Water Works Clauses Act, 1847, are—

a Within the city	24,654 houses.
b Without the city	7,675 "
Total	32,329 "

2—The populations inhabiting such houses, as estimated as follows:—

a Within the city, about	286,000 persons.
b Without the city	64,000 "
Total about	350,000 "

3—The quantity of water required for the supply of the existing population, and 50,000 increase thereon, is estimated as follows, viz.:—

a Within the city	7,150,000 gallons.
b Within the city	1,600,000 "
c Extraordinary demands of brewers, distillers, chemical manufacturers	2,000,000 "
d Prospective increase	1,250,000 "
Total	12,000,000 "

4—The height of the service reservoir above ordinance datum must be about 210 feet to afford the necessary pressure for the purpose of high service and extinction of fire, after allowing for the unavoidable losses of head occasioned by—*a* depth of reservoir, *b* friction of main pipe, *c* friction of distributory pipes, *&c.*

The Town Clerk said—The Corporation are perfectly aware it is generally admitted that an improved supply of water for the city is absolutely necessary, and, in addition to that statement, there will be tendered to you evidence of gentlemen of medical profession, and clergymen of various persuasions, who are perfectly well acquainted with the city, and have given their attention to the present state of the supply. I don't think it is necessary I should make any further statement at the present time. If it is necessary to state anything further, I suppose I shall have the opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Farquhar—I wish to call the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that out of the 24,000 houses within the city, it appears from a return that 10,000 are unsupplied with water.

Dr. Apjohn having been sworn, said—I am a professor of chemistry; I have examined the several waters from which the city is supplied, and twenty-three other waters; the analyses have been made with the greatest possible care, and I can speak with the greatest possible confidence as to the accuracy of them; I sent in a detailed report to the Corporation, but as detailed reports are not, I think, of much practical use, I have constructed a table in which I have exhibited the total amount of ingredients dissolved in the water. [Dr. Apjohn then read his statement.]

The Commissioner asked if any gentleman present desired to ask Dr. Apjohn any question. The statement appeared to him (the Commissioner) to be so clear that he did not desire any further information in reference to it.

Dr. Wilde was then examined—In reply to questions from Mr. Morgan, law agent to the Corporation, he stated—I was engaged in the preparation of the census of Dublin in 1841 and 1851; the map now produced is attached to that map as portion of the report; I recognise sec. 8 of the printed document now produced as portion of that report; in the map the localities are classed according to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class houses; the result of my experience is that mortality is much greater in bad houses in which large populations are crowded together with a defective supply of water and sewerage; formerly when I lived in Steeven's Hospital, I had extensive opportunities of knowing the nature of the supply to the poorer localities; the supply was very defective at the top of James'-street and the Liberties; the sanitary condition of the inhabitants is very much affected by the water supply—next to air the most; I have very frequently been present at the opening of water pipes in the streets of Dublin; I have seen large quantities of spongillæ, of a fœtid nature, pumped up in such a way that showed they must have been in large quantities in the pipes; I have seen them pumped up in the neighbourhood of Merrion-square and Stephen's-green—in fact, out of the pipe opposite to my own house; I brought in some of the water containing those spongillæ for examination, and it became unbearable in the course of 24 hours; they render the water quite improper to drink; I am not an authority as to filtration, but my opinion is that filtration would not remove the objectionable characteristics from the water; I have had opportunities of examining the water supplies of other cities; in Stockholm, where I was last summer, although it is the best ventilated city in Europe, the mortality is the highest in any city in Europe, arising (as one must come to the conclusion from careful investigation) from the insufficiency of the water supply; there was not, I believe, an instance until very lately of a water-closet in one of the hotels of Stockholm; my opinion is that water-closets should be more frequent, and certainly should not be subject to any tax; from my experience as a physician in large practice in the city, I know the poorer classes are not sufficiently supplied with water; certainly about Townsend-street, and in other parts of the city, the inhabitants are not supplied with water; if there is not a supply of water brought to each house, no matter how many fountains we may have, you certainly will not keep disease out of their dwellings; the people will not go to the fountains; they will use the dirty water again and again; I would bring the water to every "flat" which might be inhabited.

Mr. Morgan—The object of this branch of the inquiry being to get information respecting the present supply of water to the city, if you have anything to add to what you have stated in reply to my questions please to do so.

Dr. Wilde—I have to remark that together with many other persons in my position I feel a necessity for a supply of pure water in the city. We want water brought through a channel that will fill the tubes at such a pressure as to economise our taxes, which are now increased by having forcing pumps and persons to work them, as will also, in case of fire as well as for sanitary purposes, ascend to the tops of our houses. These are matters of urgent necessity at present in the city of Dublin. With respect to the poor, and the effect of a good supply of water in their dwellings, in averting disease, besides producing the benefits springing from cleanliness, &c., it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon that subject.

The Commissioner—I have myself noticed this spongy substance at the outlet of one of the reservoirs, but I could not judge from that whether it ran into the heart of the city through the tubes. It is your observation, however, that this objectionable substance does run into the heart of this city.

Dr. Wilde—The last place I saw it was at Stephen's-green, at the corner of York-street, shortly before that I saw it in the street I live in—Merrion-square; when the main is turned on, the substance springs with great force into the air, and there can be no doubt that it renders the water unfit for use. Merrion-square is distant about a mile by the walk from Portobello basin, the pipes running circuitously make the distance longer.

To the Commissioner—I have not examined the spongella so as to be enabled to give a scientific description of it; if the commissioner were present at the opening of the pipes and saw the substance springing out, he might be able to form an opinion of how it prevails in the pipes.

To Mr. Morgan—The odour of the substance is most offensive; the taste of it is perfectly unpalatable, but the smell is even worse than the taste; on both sides of the river the want of water is felt, and on both sides the evils resulting from the deficient supply are present; the dwellings of the poor are crowded, a couple of families, perhaps, residing in the same room, and they use the same water again and again from not having a sufficient supply; from laziness or other causes, they will not go to the neighbouring fountains; they will scarcely go to the cellars below for it, and they use the same water for washing and culinary purposes, as well as their ordinary ablutions.

To the Commissioner—I am not acquainted with the water supply to the Liberties to give evidence in respect to it.

Mr. Morgan—We will give evidence on that point on Thursday.

The Commissioner here asked Dr. Apjohn whether he had examined the spongy substance mentioned.

Dr. Apjohn said he had, some time ago, and he addressed a letter to Mr. Neville on the subject. He did not at this moment remember the detail of his statements in reference to the spongella, but he could speak generally of it as being a highly objectionable and impure substance, with a smell exceedingly offensive.

Dr. Rawdon M'Namara, sworn and examined by Mr. Morgan—I am a fellow of the College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the College of Physicians in Ireland; I am also Professor of Materia Medica in the Royal College of Surgeons, and examiner on the same subject in the Queen's University in Ireland; I am surgeon to No. 3, City Dispensary, in the South Union district; I should say that about 10,000 of the poor inhabitants of Dublin pass yearly through my hands; I visit a large number of cases at their dwellings, and I believe there are few persons in Dublin better able to speak of the sanitary condition of the poor.

State the result of your observations to the commissioner—My opinion is this, that the supply of water to the entire of the city is deficient both in quantity and quality, and exceedingly so to the poorer inhabitants.

Have you made any experimental examination of the water, in the way of filtration?—I have conducted a very extensive system of filtration yet in existence at my house; I began about 12 months ago, and I wish to state that I did so not with the slightest view of giving evidence before this or any other commission, but solely to satisfy myself and procure a better supply of water for my house; I live at 95, Stephen's-green, and my supply is derived from the Portobello basin exclusively. The quality of the water is infamous, so far as I can ascertain. I did not expect to be examined to-day, or I would have produced samples of the water, from which any person can judge for himself on the subject; I may say the poor have no supply of water; in the majority of cases the poor have no means of collecting water, they have to go to fountains to obtain it with vessels insufficient for the purpose, and it is kept in their rooms until required for use, and thus is very bad and insufficient for sanitary purposes, owing to the difficulty in obtaining a proper and sufficient supply; I think that fully 80 per cent. of the houses I am in the habit of visiting have no means of getting water except in the way I have described; owing to the difficulty the poor have in obtaining a supply of water, and the way it has to be kept in their rooms, it is calculated seriously to affect the health of the inhabitants; bad water is most injurious to the health, especially as regards cutaneous diseases, which are very much fostered by an insufficient supply of water; from the way in which water is supplied to the city at present, and the difficulty the poor have in getting it into their rooms, there can be no doubt that it is quite insufficient for sanitary purposes; there ought to be water in each house; if, that were secured it would be a great boon to the poor; it would promote their comforts and improve the health of the city in a way that cannot be calculated; the higher classes may have a better supply, or a sufficient supply to a certain extent, but even they are not supplied in a satisfactory manner; there may be a sufficient supply in private dwellings, but it cannot be brought into them in a way that can give satisfaction or ensure comfort; the pressure at present cannot carry the water to the tops of the houses; if the supply in the houses of the rich be sufficient it must be collected in the basement storey, for the pressure cannot carry it beyond a certain height—I believe ten feet; the result in that respect must be unsatisfactory to that class; though the supply may be better for the rich, the quality of the water is the same, and many cannot drink it, but send to pumps for water to drink; until I established the system of filtering the pipe water, we could not drink it in our house; in the houses of the wealthier classes water has to be forced up to supply the water-closets; as to the supply in cases of fire, I never saw a house saved in the city of Dublin when there was a serious fire, but they have been invariably destroyed by the fire in consequence of the insufficient supply of water; I speak from the experience I have had from my visits among the poor; since 1846 I have been brought into practice among the poor as a medical man, and I believe that no one has had better opportunities of seeing the deficiency in the supply of water; in 1846 I was surgeon to the old Fleet-street Dispensary, which took in the whole range of Dublin, and under the new Medical Charities Act I have been connected with several districts in the city which has given me abundant opportunities to speak from experience in relation to the insufficient supply of water, and the effects of it; the intimate knowledge I have of the Liberties, and other extensive districts throughout the city, makes me think that no other medical man could have better opportunities of seeing the gross neglect of the poor in respect to the supply of water; people who know the quality of the pipe water prefer getting water from pumps; a great objection is to have the water collected in cisterns, whence the sediment is frequently drawn off through the cock at the bottom, and thus consumed.

To the Lord Mayor—The supply to the pumps is derived from springs.

Dr. Apjohn read from a former report made by him to the Corporation upon the quality of the water supplied to the city. He said he found by this report that the quantity of organic matter in the water was very considerable, reaching nearly ten per cent., and that there was a large quantity of fresh water algæ. The pipes were encrusted with these growths, and there was a large quantity of maggots.

Mr. M'Mullen—Do not these statements, as to the impurity of the water, refer exclusively to the water found in pipes, and to the water in the basins from which the pipes are fed?

Dr. Apjohn—On one occasion I saw spongillæ in James's-street basin.

Mr. M'Mullen—I hold in my hand a copy of an analysis which you made some years ago of the water of the Grand Canal, and in that report you state the water was exceedingly pure.

Dr. Apjohn—I made this analysis, and I believe it to be perfectly correct—indeed I have no doubt of it; it was carefully made; these analyses were made at the instance of Mr. M'Mullen, who applied to me on the part of the Grand Canal Company; on looking now at these analyses, which I have not seen for many years, there appears to have been in the water of the Portobello basin a proportion of 3 decimal, 3 of organic matter; it was after that I obtained the knowledge of the spongillæ, and if I had seen it then as I have seen it since I would not have made the statement which you have produced; I admit I attached too little importance to the amount of organic matter in the water; at that time I did not believe it to be so prejudicial to water as experience has taught me it is.

Mr. M'Mullen—In your report to the Canal Company you say it might not be out of place to add that the exact deterioration of the amount of organic matter in water is very difficult of accomplishment, and from the manner in which it is usually attempted, the relative proportion of the organic to saline ingredients is sure to be exaggerated. With respect to the Grand Canal water, which you then analysed, you say—"I am quite certain that the quantity of animal and vegetable impurities in the Canal water—impurities of which no natural water is ever destitute—does not exceed that indicated by the analysis. I may add that their relative proportion is much too small to leave any room for apprehending that their presence can confer upon the water properties which would render it either disagreeable to the taste or injurious to the health." How does it come that your opinion is so much changed?

Dr. Apjohn—I have a very short reply to make to that. The statements here are chiefly as to matter of fact, and some of them are matters of opinion. The facts are not impugned. The analysis was carefully made. I believe I was in error in the statement I then made as to the effect of the organic matter upon the water. That report, it must be remembered, was made fifteen years ago, and changes have taken place since then.

Mr. M'Mullen—The water is still taken from the same sources.

The Commissioner—Had you noticed the spongillæ in 1845?

Dr. Apjohn—No, no; I never heard of it. Mr. M'Mullen, from his position in relation to the canal, had personal knowledge of all about the water.

Mr. M'Mullen said he was Secretary of the Grand Canal Company.

Dr. John Ryan was next examined—He resided in Francis-street; was well acquainted with the Liberties, portions of which were supplied with water by the Earl of Meath; the supply is most insufficient and bad; it was particularly bad some years ago, until the old wooden pipes were removed and other pipes put down; the supply afforded to the Liberties by the Corporation is insufficient in quantity, and bad in quality; I know that Plunket-street, containing about 700 inhabitants, independent for water upon one fountain; I protest, on the part of many persons, against the continued use by the citizens of canal water; I have seen dead dogs and cats in the Grand Canal, and filth pumped from boats lying within the city boundary; boatmen are in the habit of distributing manure along the canal to persons, and they make up the weight by water; then leakage takes place, and that foul leakage is pumped into the canal; this occurs even up as far as the 8th, 9th, and 10th locks, where it is said the water is pure.

To Mr. M'Mullen—I speak from my own knowledge as to impurities in the canal up as far as where it crosses the Naas road; on one occasion I saw the water extremely brown in James'-street harbour, and weeds and various impurities floating about; on inquiry I found that it was caused by a steam boat which had just before come in.

The Rev. R. S. Abbott, Rector of St. Mary's Parish, deposed, that previous to going to St. Mary's Parish, he resided in St. Michael's, St. Michan's, and St. John's. His experience was, that generally speaking the poor had no supply at all; they never complained to his knowledge of the quality of the water they got from the fountains; there were few pumps in the poorer localities. He was of opinion, that in a moral and sanitary point of view, it was of the utmost importance the poorer classes should have a proper supply of water.

Rev. Joseph Hogan, C.C., gave evidence as to insufficient supply of water in St. Lawrence O'Toole's parish. The quality of the water was very inferior; it was often offensive to the smell in wet weather; he was of opinion that, if water were supplied to the houses of the poor, it would create cleanliness, instead of uncleanliness.

Rev. Dr. Spratt gave evidence to the effect that the water supplied to the poor of the city was very deficient in quantity, and extremely bad in quality; he believed that bad water was one of the causes why so much drunkenness prevailed in the city; he deprecated the system of fountains as leading to immorality, and great inconvenience to the poor people; he had often seen filthy impurities in the canals; he could not himself, except compelled by necessity, use the pipe water; he had been in rooms where the water was used for three or four different purposes, and only thrown out when it could be used no more.

The Rev. Bernard M'Donnell, Catholic curate of St. Paul's Parish, gave similar evidence.

Mr. John M'Mullen was next examined. He stated that the first point to which he wished to direct attention was to the analysis of canal water taken from the basin at Portobello, which was made by Dr. Apjohn, some years ago. Dr. Apjohn was now of opinion that the water had a good deal changed, and he (Mr. M'Mullen), was not, therefore, to place such reliance on that analysis as he had been in the habit of doing heretofore. The amount of organic matter discovered by this analysis was so very small that he did not consider it could at all influence the quality of the water, and to that opinion he still adhered.

The Commissioner said this analysis was made some 15 years ago; he should like to have evidence on the present state of things. The principal objection raised to the canal water was the accumulation of vegetable matter at the mouth of the pipes; but if the suggestions of Mr. Hawksley were adopted, and that the water was filtered through sand, he did not entertain a doubt that all the seeds of vegetable matter which were carried into the pipes and grew there would be effectually excluded. The principal supplies to the Grand Canal were from springs, and, in point of fact, none but spring water was supplied to the city. With respect to extraneous impurities which had been referred to, the Canal Company took every precaution to prevent them; the boat propelled by chains, which had been mentioned, was a recent invention, and, if it succeeded, it would be highly beneficial to the water, inasmuch as it would root up the vegetable matter, which would float down to the docks and be carried away.

To the Lord Mayor—I cannot say whether the substance called spongillæ existed when Dr. Apjohn made his analysis; I believe it has chiefly grown up since; but, at all events, it would not affect his analysis, because the water he analysed was taken by himself from the basin; I am aware that there is a good deal of vegetable accumulation found at the wire grating at the basin; but I do not believe that is considered identical with the spongillæ found in the pipes.

To the Commissioner—The traffic is now considerably less on the canal than when Dr. Apjohn made his analysis 15 years ago.

Mr. William Phaire, proprietor of the Seville Iron Works, was examined. He produced a calcareous deposit which he had taken about two years ago out of a pipe which led to one of his boilers. It had accumulated in the space of twelve months. The water in the cistern which supplied the pipe was filtered through sand; the water in the pipe was generally heated to about 60 degrees.

Mr. Thos. Thornton, agent to the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, deposed to the insufficient supply of water in the case of fire. A vast deal of property had been lost, to his own knowledge, on this account. He would suggest, as a remedy, high pressure.

The Rev. Thos. Doran, C.C., North William-street, was examined, and gave it as his opinion that the supply of water in that district was very insufficient, and that the quality was very inferior.

The Rev. Gregory Lynch, C.C., Westland-row, gave evidence to the effect that the localities of Townsend-street and Sir John Rogerson's Quay were supplied by fountains. The water had in some portions of the year a bad taste; he would not like to drink it without being filtered; he never heard the poor complain of the quality of the water; he did not think the system of fountains objectionable; they brought the people out of their ill-ventilated rooms, and made them take the fresh air; if the water was introduced into the houses of the poor it would, no doubt, conduce to their cleanliness.

Inspector Joseph Boyle was next examined, and stated that he frequently, as the commander of the police fire brigade, witnessed the lamentable effects produced from the want of an abundant supply of water in the case of fire; there was, in his opinion, an absolute necessity for high pressure.

The Rev. Dr. Stanford, rector of St. Michan's Parish, and Mr. Francis Morgan, law agent to the Corporation, respectively bore testimony to the necessity there existed for a more plentiful and more pure supply of water to the city.

Mr. William Digges La Touche was next examined—He stated he was chairman to the Grand Canal Company; he was of opinion that the charges against the quality of the water arose from there being no filtering machine at the basin; the basin at the north side was supplied with a filterer, and therefore they did not hear the same amount of complaints as came from the south side; the Corporation, in his opinion, did not attend sufficiently to the cleansing of the basins; the citizens whom he had heard discuss the question did not think there had been fair play given to the water during the past year.

To Dr. Gray—The Corporation presented a bill to get water from the canals, in the present year, because they had not succeeded in being able to get it from other sources last year; the Corporation was in negociation with our Company for a supply of water before they went elsewhere. Mr. Nevile applied to us to cleanse the bottom of the canal, but we could not do so without running off all the water. I never observed bubbles on the surface of the canal, arising from fœtid matter in the bottom; we refused to give the Corporation a preferential and guaranteed supply, because, in the first place, we did not think the price proposed was sufficient, and next because we would have great difficulty in settling with mill-owners; I do not think the Corporation had a right to demand from us a guaranteed supply. We furnished them with evidence as to the amount of supply we could afford, and it was for them, by constructing reservoirs, to preserve a sufficient quantity of water in time of scarcity.

Mr. Robert Mallet was examined. He gave it as his opinion, from his own experience, that no amount of filtration would, in the months of November and December, make the canal water pure and wholesome.

The Commissioner said he would be obliged to sit until Friday, and the Grand Canal Company should be prepared before that time, to lay before him a definite, binding proposal, of what they intended to do, if they wished that he should take any practical action on their suggestions.

Mr. La Touche said they would be prepared with evidence as to the quantity of water they could supply, and it would be for the Commissioner to draw his own conclusions. As to any definite proposition he was not prepared to make any at present, but he would consult his board on the subject.

The inquiry was then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Resolutions read by the Town Clerk in his statement at the Water Works inquiry:—

"That, in the opinion of the committee, the Corporation having concurred in applying for the issue of a Royal Commission to determine on the most satisfactory source whence to derive an improved supply of water for the city and its vicinity, they should submit all the plans which had been lodged with them, or have become public, to the Royal Commissioner; and in order to avoid any appearance of a desire to influence the decision of the Commissioner they should not suggest for adoption any scheme of their own, but maintain an impartial position, assisting the Commissioner, however, in every possible manner to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

"JOHN GRAY, Chairman."

"That the Town Clerk, with the assistance of the law agent (Mr. Francis Morgan) do prepare all necessary returns and information as to the existing supply of water to the city and other statistical information, to be laid before the Commissioner upon the 27th of August instant, and that the Town Clerk, on behalf of the Corporation, do officially lay all such information before the Commissioner, and generally act on behalf of the Corporation. That all necessary engineering information shall be prepared for and afforded to the Commissioner by the city engineer, and Mr. Hawksley, the consulting engineer of the Corporation.

"JOHN GRAY, Chairman."

September 27, 1856.

"DEAR SIR,—Subjoined you have the results of my examination of the deposit within the basin at Portobello, and the water pipes which issue from it:—

Water	2.20
Organic matter	9.71
Sand	10.20
Per oxide of iron and alumina	3.20
Carbonite of lime	74.20
Carbonate of magnesia	.19—100

"The amount of the organic matter, it will be seen, was very considerable, reaching nearly 10 per cent. I may add that it was of two kinds, a thready or pilliform product, which, when examined under the microscope, appeared to be a conferva or fresh water alge, and a membraneous substance of a highly alluior structure, having some resemblance to certain of the sponges. This latter exhibited two appearances occurring on the sides of the basins and interior of the mains, partly as an incrustation of slight thickness, and partly as projecting growth of the size and nearly the shape of the human fingers. Their growths were recent, were of a greenish colour, and, seen through a lens, appeared studded over, particularly at the extremities, with low conical projections. The organised products just described were penetrated by numerous maggots, which had the facility of spinning threads like those of the spider, executed rapid movements, and were capable of inflicting bites. When a mass of the mixed organic matters just described was placed in a basin of water, putrefaction rapidly set in, and in 24 hours an insupportably offensive odour was evolved. From what precedes it is obvious that the incrustation which has been the subject of examination is composed partly of the earthy carbonates existing in the water, and which are so prone to separate from it, and partly of a peculiar vegetation or growth which, under favourable circumstances, springs from such incrustation. If the earthy sediment which falls was destitute of organic matter, it would probably not produce conferva or sponge; but the opposite being the case, in consequence of some of the organic matter of the water always falling with the carbonate of lime, a sort of compost is formed, which, when aided by a suitable temperature, brings into rapid development the forms of organic life which have been described. To remedy this state of things, I do not know that anything effectual can be done, except to deprive the canal water before it enters the mains of the earthy and organic matter which are prone to separate from it. This, as I mentioned to you on a recent occasion, is a thing which can be done, though it has not, I believe, as yet been attempted on such a scale as would render the process applicable to so large a city as Dublin.—I am, dear sir, truly yours,

"JAMES APJOHN.

"Parke Neville, Esq."

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Merrick.

The bankrupt was a trader in Ballina, and on application, an order was made by the court for the sale of a brigantine belonging to the bankrupt, for the mutual benefit of the creditors.

In re David Spence.

The bankrupt was a leather dealer in Castle-street, and the meeting was for surrender and choice of assignees.

Mr. Lawless was appointed assignee, there being no opposition.

Messrs. Molloy and Watson appeared for the creditors.

In re Rev. C. L. Thomas.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., for Mr. Lazarus, the creditor's assignee, applied in this case for a sale of the insolvent's interest in the lands of Balligarry, county Donegal. The case was pending in court for some time, and the reason for making the present application was that the petition might be dismissed.

His Lordship granted a conditional order for the sale, unless cause be shown within fourteen days.

In re Thomas Hughes.

The bankrupt was a wine and spirit merchant, carrying on business in Ballina. The meeting was for the examination of witnesses, and the appointment of assignees. It appeared the bankrupt had absconded on the 20th of July, 1860, and the examination was to establish property to a considerable amount. The liabilities of the bankrupt at the time of his absconding amounted to £13,000 or £14,000.

Mr. James Kirwan, Q.C., on behalf of the petitioning creditors, stated the National Bank were the largest creditors, the sum due to them by the bankrupt being £4,473 14s. 11d. They desired to nominate Mr. Elliott assignee. Since the bankrupt absconded about £2,000 worth of property had been recovered.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., appeared for the National Bank.

Mr. Murray, in person, appeared for the Provincial Bank to establish a claim of over £700.

Mr. Larkin appeared on behalf of the bankrupt, and Mr. Oldham for several creditors.

Several debts were proved, and Mr. Vance appointed trade assignee.

In re James M'Blain.

The bankrupt was an extensive leather merchant, carrying on business in Belfast. He attributed his failure to the fact of some houses in the leather trade in London having also failed, with which he had some business transactions. The assets amounted to between £1,500 and £2,000, and the debts were considerable. The meeting was for adjudication upon his own petition. Evidence having been given as to the trading, the bankrupt surrendered, and a sum of £20 was allowed out of £72, which was brought into court, by the bankrupt, for the purpose of carrying on the currying trade, it being alleged that there would be a loss of £150 or £160 worth of leather in process of currying, if the business was not allowed to proceed.

Mr. F. Smith, with Mr. Tully M'Kenny, as agent, appeared for the bankrupt.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man, named John Leonard, was brought up in custody, charged by John Conroy with assaulting him on the previous night, in New Bride-street. It appeared the prisoner, while drunk, met him in the street, and attacked him, tearing his coat. When arrested for his misconduct, he also beat the Policeman 83 A.—The magistrate sent him to prison for four months.

Denis Mara was charged by James Hazlem with collecting a crowd about his house, 66, James's-street, making use of abusive and insulting language, and otherwise annoying him.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, in default of finding bail.

Caroline Allen was brought up in custody of Police-constable 27 A, charged with attempting to commit suicide by attempting to throw herself over the wall into the river at Merchant's-quay.—He was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for a month.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Patrick Gavacan was charged by Mr. Wm. Towsley, master and owner of the yacht Meteor, lying at Guild-street, Royal Canal, with having gone on board that vessel with the intention of committing a felony. Of late several articles have been stolen from the vessel.—The prisoner was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for two months.

Mary Smith was charged with stealing a piece of printed calico from the establishment of Messrs. Cannock & White. The prisoner was prosecuted by Mr. Eyre, superintendent.—She was sent for trial at the sessions.

John Hart, servant of Mr. Edmundson, Capel-street, was charged with driving furiously in Abbey-street on Monday evening.—He was fined five shillings, or ordered one week's imprisonment.

John Power, of North King-street, charged a boy, named John Bray, with having assaulted him without provocation while sweeping the flags in front of the house in which he was employed in doing business. The injuries complained of received were so severe that he had to go to Richmond Hospital to get his wounds dressed.—The prisoner was remanded.

James Murphy was charged with assaulting his brother Daniel Murphy, in Faithful-place, on the 16th inst.—He was ordered to find bail or be imprisoned for two months.

John Lumley was charged with the unlawful possession of two coats, the property of Mr. Clarke, which he endeavoured to pawn in Bolton-street.—He was sent for trial at the city sessions.

THE CHANNEL FLEET AT MILFORD HAVEN.—The Channel Fleet, consisting of seventeen of our largest vessels, are now in Milford Haven, which they have visited in consequence of an application made to the Admiralty by several gentlemen of that locality, through Captain Ramsay, R.N., the able and most efficient superintendent of the Pembroke dockyard. The Channel Fleet comprises some of the finest vessels in the British navy, and among them are the following:—*Royal Albert*, flag ship, Admiral Sir Thomas Fremantle, 121 guns; Conqueror, Captain Southby, 101; Donegal, Captain Broadhead, 101; Trafalgar, Captain Fenshawe, 91; Orion, Captain Frere, 91; Edgar, Captain Erskine, 91; Algiers, Captain O'Callaghan, 91; Aboukir, Captain Curry, 90; Centurion, Captain Rogers, 80; Mars, Captain Strange, 80; Melpomene, Captain Ewart, 51; Mersey, Captain Caldwell, 40; Diadem, Captain Cockburn, 23.—*Waterford Mail.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, Remarkably Light, and Natural Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by ... *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, [illegible]
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d.; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, [illegible]
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Bredin—August 18, at Chateau Capecure, Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Edgar M. Bredin, Esq., of a son, stillborn.

Chapman—August 18, at Bloomfield, Merrion, the wife of Thomas O'B. Chapman, Esq., of a son.

Dundas—August 18, at Auburn, Athlone, the wife of L. Dundas, Esq., of a daughter.

Davey—August 21st, at 33, William-street, the wife of Mr. John C. Davey, of a son.

Gamble—August 20th, the wife of T. E. Gamble, Esq., of a daughter.

Jones—August 18th, the lady of Joseph Thomas Jones, Esq., of Royal Terrace, Kingstown, of a son, stillborn.

Trayer—August 19th, at Bagenalstown, the wife of James J. Trayer, Esq., M.D., of twin daughters.

Waters—August 18th, at Forbane, King's County, the wife of Dr. Waters, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bankart and Morgan—August 16, in the Cathedral, Cork, by the Very Rev. the Dean, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Shaw, Howard Bankart, of the Red Jacket Works, Briton Ferry, South Wales, second son of Frederick Bankart, Esq., of Champion Park, Camberwell, to Ada, eldest daughter of James Morgan, Esq., Mardyke Parade, Cork.

Cumming and Lawrenson—August 16, in St. Anne's Church, by the Rev. J. G. Scott, Robert Cumming, Esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of John H. Lawrenson, Esq., Sandyford, county Wicklow.

Keegan and Leech—August 20, by special licence, by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Francis Keegan, Esq., of this city, to Anne, eldest daughter of William Leech, Esq., Haddington-terrace, Dublin.

MacDonnell and Wilmington—June 7, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, by the Rev. Dr. Evans, Ronald J. MacDonnell, Esq., late 29th Regiment, to Sarah Mary Shortland, eldest daughter of William Wilmington, Esq., late of Yeovil, Somersetshire.

Shackleton and Webb—August 21, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Eustace-street, Dublin, Abraham Shackleton, eldest son of George Shackleton, of Greenmount, Ballytore, to Anna, second daughter of William Webb, of Dunville-avenue, Ranelagh.

DEATHS.

Campbell—July 14, at Bermuda, David Campbell, L.R.C.S.I., Assistant-Surgeon her Majesty's ship Gorgon, aged 29, deeply regretted by his afflicted wife and brother officers, and numerous friends and acquaintances.

Haddock—August 20, at Bray, Paulina Emilina Singer, only child of the Rev. Edward J. Haddock.

Morrison—August 16, at Claremont-terrace, St. Heliers, Jersey, Vice-Admiral Isaac Hawkins Morrison.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, AUGUST 21.—ARRIVED—Empire Queen, St. John's, N.B., timber; [illegible]

SAILED—Paul, Antwerp; Guardia, Odessa; Peter Bolt, St. Ubes; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Calypso (s), Bristol, goods; Iron Duke (s), Liverpool, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR, AUGUST 22.
2-22 Morning. 2-46 Evening.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL. Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce ... in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE ... short Series of Italian Operas ... [illegible]

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Last week of Herr NICOLO DEULIN ... [illegible]

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. THIS EVENING, AUGUST 22, M. BLONDIN ... [illegible]

KINGSTOWN.—ATHLETIC GAMES. [illegible]

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition Games on MONDAY Next, August 27 ... [illegible]

SANDYMOUNT CRICKET CLUB. [illegible]

AMATEUR RACING. [illegible]

JULLIEN FESTIVAL. At the ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, on MONDAY EVENING, 27th, and TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING ... For the Benefit of MADAME JULLIEN. Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT ... [illegible]

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. [illegible]

THE SPECIAL SERVICES for Awakening and Leading Sinners to the Saviour ... [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION. REV. J. H. SMITH. [illegible]

GREAT JUVENILE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION. [illegible]

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE ... THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) ... [illegible]